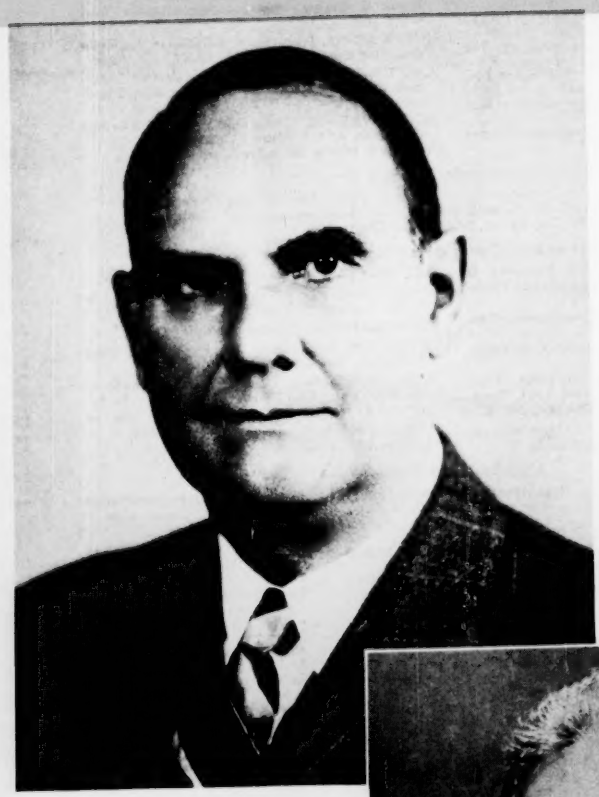
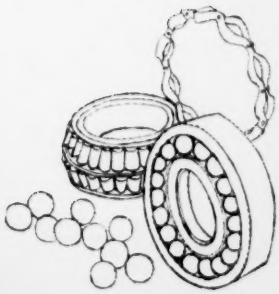
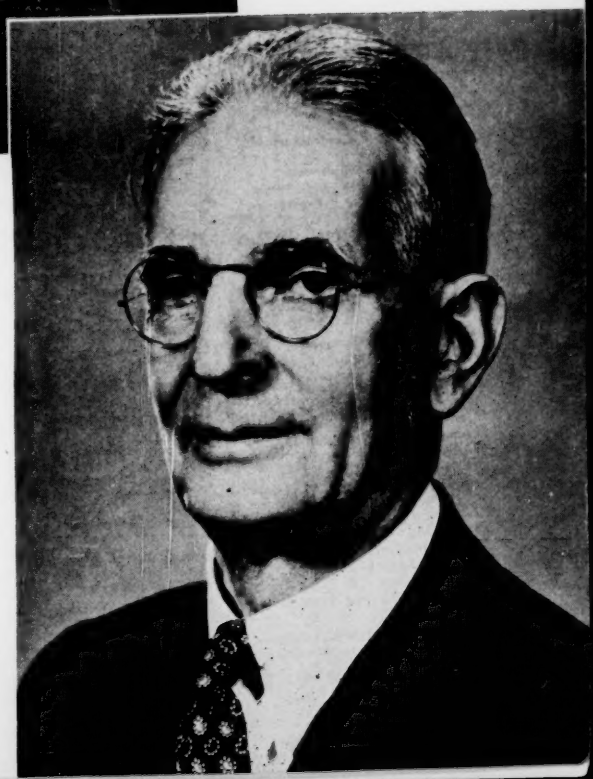
JANUARY 1953
In Two Parts—Part I

Standardization

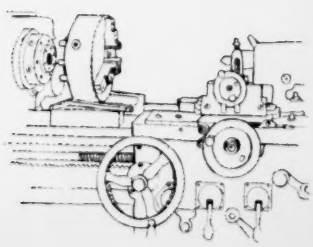
News Magazine of the American Standards Association, Incorporated







Medal Awards and 1952 Annual Meeting in This Issue



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Marginal Notes

— for the common good —

A New Year message from Dr Albert Caquot—

[Dr Caquot (France) was succeeded January 1, 1953, by Dr Hilding Törnebohm, (Sweden) as president of the International Organization for Standardization]

December 31, 1952

These three years during which you have entrusted to me the Presidency of your Organization, have, to my mind, passed with unusual rapidity.

This impression is due to the assistance that has been given me by all ISO members in the fulfillment of my task.

We were then just emerging from those great international disturbances that had severed almost every bond among the economies of the different continents. Thanks to your efforts we have been able gradually to reassemble qualified representatives from the various nations. Thus the ISO has shown its wisdom in placing itself in the forefront of world organizations by formation of a group that unanimously aims at the well-being of all.

With unfailing diligence, the General Secretariat has constantly kept us on the alert with a view to accelerating, to the fullest possible extent, the constructive work of the technical committees.

However, almost the entire technical task still remains to be accomplished. This means that gradually, and with the consent of all, World Standards should take the place of existing National Standards.

We are a part of the economic world, and our great task is to make man's life easier.

The powerful instrument which is ours should be put to work as quickly as possible for the common good.

Dr Törnebohm looks to the future

(excerpt from his New Year message to ISO Member-Bodies)—

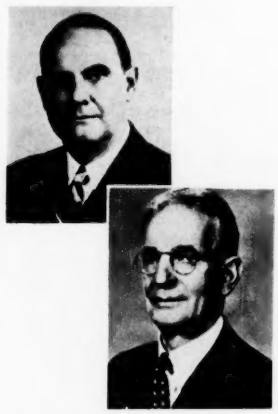
"It is always hazardous to make predictions—but, thanks to the fundamental work executed under the guidance of my predecessors during the six years of ISO's existence, the

results are becoming more and more apparent. . . It must be borne in mind that the actual work is done by the ISO Technical Committees—not by the ISO Council, its Secretariat, or the President. Therefore, I believe that assistance to the technical committees, such as facilitating attendance of Member-Bodies at ISO meetings, should be studied carefully. It would also seem that the time has come to find more effective means for getting ISO Recommendations accepted. . . If, in my capacity of ISO President, I can in some way contribute to the realization of these intentions, it would afford me great satisfaction."

For the record on Opatija—

To complete the record, the picture of Opatija, Yugoslavia, shown on the cover of our December, 1952, issue, and information about this interesting site for the 1953 IEC meetings, came from the Yugoslav State Tourist Office in New York.

OUR FRONT COVER



William L. Batt (above) and Frank O. Hoagland (below) are featured this month because of their selection as the 1952 winners of The Howard Coonley Medal and The Standards Medal. Both were selected because of the outstanding contributions they have made to the national economy through voluntary standards during their unusually active and productive careers (citations on page 4).

Opinions expressed by authors in STANDARDIZATION *are not necessarily those of the American Standards Association.*

Standardization

Formerly Industrial Standardization

ASA

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Published Monthly by American Standards Association, Incorporated

70 E. 45th St, N. Y. 17, N. Y. President: Roger E. Gay

Editor: Ruth E. Mason Production Editor: Marie Verlengerl

JANUARY, 1953 VOL. 24, NO. 1

In Two Parts — Part I

Standardization is dynamic, not static. It means not to stand still, but to move forward together.

Single copy 35¢. $4.00 per year (foreign $5.00). Schools and libraries $3.00 (foreign $4.00). This publication is indexed in the Engineering Index and the Industrial Arts Index. Re-entered as second class matter Jan. 11, 1949, at the P.O., New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

The 1952 Howard Coonley Medal Award to *William L. Batt*

At ASA's Award Luncheon (Waldorf-Astoria, November 25), R. M. Gates, president, Preheater Corporation (left), introduced William L. Batt (center) as recipient of the 1952 Howard Coonley Medal. Roger E. Gay, ASA President (right) reads citation before presenting certificate to Mr Batt.

Citation: His record of leadership in the voluntary standards movement is long and distinguished. Throughout his career, he has steadfastly supported the development and promulgation of voluntary standards. As president of SKF Industries, and as president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, he encouraged national standardization in the fields of mechanical engineering. As vice-chairman of the War Production Board in World War II, he dramatized the need for national dimensional and materials standards throughout the American economy. As American member and vice-chairman of the Combined Production and Resources Board of the United States, Canada, and the United Kingdom, he made outstanding contributions to voluntary standardization in the international field. He was in large measure responsible for the achievement of the historic American-British-Canadian agreement on the unification of screw threads. As Minister in charge of the Mutual Security Agency mission to the United Kingdom, and as United States representative to the NATO Defense Production Board, through his profound belief in the need for unified international standards he brought an added measure of progress, stability, and security to the nations of the Western world.

The 1952 Standards Medal Award to *Frank O. Hoagland*

Left to right: ASA President Roger E. Gay presenting the 1952 Standards Medal to Frank O. Hoagland. At right is Willard Chevalier, Executive Vice-President, McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, who introduced Mr Hoagland.

Citation: His service in the cause of voluntary standards has been long, rich in example, rich in inspiration. For nearly sixty years his industrial and engineering career has been devoted to the art and science of interchangeable manufacture. His deep understanding of the role of standards in American mass production made him an early advocate of standard practices in the machine tool and allied industries; his work has been patient, painstaking, and effective in the development and application of those standards. He has made brilliant contributions to the technical work of standardization committees, and has been a powerful influence in creating the means by which opposing views may be reconciled into agreement. He has written and lectured widely and well on the practical application of mechanical standards, and has done so using the language of both the designer in the office and the artisan in the shop. Author, lecturer and teacher, inventor, mechanical engineer and master mechanic, through a long and distinguished career he has won recognition and honor in the world of standards.

Europe Discovers America

by William L. Batt

FIVE years ago, the Government of the United States decided as national policy that the economic stability of Western Europe was essential to all our plans and to our own well-being. The Eightieth Congress voted the first Marshall Plan funds to help the governments of 16 friendly nations achieve this stability.

Shortly before the invasion of South Korea, we took on a further program for aiding Western Europe. This time the emphasis was on military defense. We signed a Mutual Defense Assistance Program. We joined Canada and ten European nations in the military alliance called NATO. We accepted, after long debate and for the first time in our history, the hard fact that Europe can be effectively defended only in Europe and then only with our support.

Now we are straining ourselves to carry forward a number of programs related to the military and economic objectives that flow from this decision. To put it as simply as possible, we are attempting to save ourselves and our friends by restoring and maintaining the balance of military power in the world, while at the same time, we struggle to expand the economies and improve the trade of Western Europe. On behalf of these two objectives, we have lent and given some 35 billion dollars since the war. As Paul Hoffman once pointed out, you take a billion here and a billion there and it begins to mount up into money.

Now either of these two objectives, taken alone, would be enormously difficult. Together they constitute a grand design that is unique in history for the complexity and size of its problems. The organizers of the Western Alliance have run into centuries-old rivalries and the solidified practices of generations. They are asking the governments of a dozen nations to take steps that sovereign nations have never taken except in time of declared war. While the results as of today are not what an optimist might have wished, they are still highly substantial and must be most disturbing to potential enemies.

By the spring of 1950, you will remember that there had been a marked economic recovery in Western Europe with the threat of internal communist aggression subsiding. The dollar deficit had fallen well below the rate of two billion a year. The first post-war inflation was under control. Then came Korea and the grave problem that faces us today—the problem of adding the load of military preparedness to an already strained civilian economy.

The Howard Coonley Medal —presented to William L. Batt (1952).

We must not forget that the Western European nations are today carrying a big tax load—in Great Britain, for example, 50 percent more per capita than we pay. It is no secret that both the citizens and the governments of Western Europe are grumbling under this load, as indeed, we are here. There is strong pressure in Europe to revise original military goals downward, and proposals to this effect will probably be made when the ministers of the 14 NATO nations next meet. There is a strong tendency to place large hopes on special weapons that do not yet exist and on possible Soviet intentions rather than on Russian capabilities. As understandable as this is, it is gravely disquieting as one looks Eastward.

Worst of all, as both the cause and the symptom of these troubles, is inflation. Rearmament has been driving up prices and wages all over Western Europe. If that inflation is not checked, it will heighten all the other troubles — political, economic, and military—and could well cause the alliance of the North Atlantic nations to fall apart.

Now we have become so used to having both guns and butter that we find it hard to adjust ourselves to allies who can hardly afford either, let alone both. Yet we have come a

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This address was presented at the Award Luncheon of the American Standards Association at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York, November 25.

In introducing Mr Batt, R. M. Gates, president of the Preheater Corporation, member of ASA's Board of Directors, and friend of Mr Batt since college days, declared: "One of the great struggles of modern man has been to coordinate human effort and material resources for constructive purposes. William Batt has worked hard and well in this struggle. In 1940 a national magazine dubbed him 'The John the Baptist of Scientific Management and of industrial cooperation.'"

Mr Batt was president of SKF Industries from 1923 to 1950, with time out for government service. He has served as president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, chairman of committees of the National Association of Manufacturers and of the Society of Automotive Engineers, president of the International Committee of Scientific Management, and chairman of the board of the American Management Association. In October 1950 he left the United States to serve as Minister in charge of the Mutual Security Agency mission to the United Kingdom and as United States repretentative to the NATO Defense Production Board. He has just returned home following termination of his assignment there.

long way toward helping Europe solve the almost overwhelming problem of rearming herself without starving herself. We have continued economic aid. We have given technical assistance. We have supplied much of her present military equipment and supplies. Arms shipments to Europe from the U. S. are now running close to one billion dollars per quarter. It is true that they have been painfully behind but they are now picking up.

Many of you know of our extensive program of military procurement in Europe. In the year ending last July, we placed orders totaling $729,000,000 for arms and equipment in 13 nations, most of them in France, Italy, and Britain, and almost all of them for U. S.-type items. We have ordered rockets, grenades, ammunition and explosives, electronic and engineering equipment, auxiliary combat vessels, and so forth. We are today working on a program which should result in building some 1,400 jet fighter planes.

Such offshore procurement does several things. Most important, it produces arms. In addition, it sometimes produces them more cheaply than we can produce them ourselves, as in the case of a bazooka which cost $15 in Belgium and $75 in the U. S. It makes use of European resources and helps build up European productive capacity. It bolsters Europe's economy and its morale. And it helps meet a very serious problem by enabling Europe to repair and maintain the American equipment that is being supplied to the NATO armies.

These are important elements in the fight to rearm Europe; but they are not decisive. It has been obvious from the first that if Europe is to be saved, she must save herself. Beyond that, the alternatives in Europe have been clearer, simpler, than the truth is apt to be. Rearmament can come out of cuts in consumption, non-military government spending, investments or exports, with all the social unrest and mounting political tension that must follow that course. *Or it can come out of increased production.*

The United States has really been making a tremendous effort to help Europe achieve this second goal. It is our conviction that increased production is the main hope for a free Europe threatened by Russian armies outside their borders and by communist parties within. Only increased production can make it possible for the free European nations to rearm, to maintain their standard of living while they are rearming, and eventually to free themselves from dependence on U. S. aid.

Thus the fate of Europe, and of all our plans, depends on the willingness and ability of more Europeans to adopt that revolutionary American concept, the economic formula of turning out more goods per manhour of work at higher wages and lower costs. A struggle for productivity is really going on throughout Europe. To join the battle, America has been sending over two precious commodities. One is capital, both public and private. The other is knowledge. The exchange of information and personnel between Europe and America in the past few years have been substantial and continuous. The American export of technical assistance to boost productivity has been generous. Historians will certainly record this as one of the remarkable phenomena of our twentieth century.

The program in Great Britain began, as you may remember, with the creation of the Anglo-American Council on productivity. By the time the Council disbanded last May, 66 British teams involving 911 people from

British diesel engine manufacturers have shown interest in progressive new methods, including continuous-flow production lines and "factory training" on wheels. This mobile classroom is used to teach correct maintenance and service methods for diesel engines all over Great Britain. A fleet of training vans is also being sent to Australia, Canada, and India.

British Information Services

British Information Services

Use of conveyors and forklift trucks has increased greatly in Great Britain since publication of the Anglo-American productivity report on Materials Handling. This new forklift truck is capable of handling loads up to 8,000 lb with a lift of 20 ft.

all levels of British industry, both labor and management, had visited the U. S., and three of our teams had visited Britain. Forty-seven reports were written, based on observations and recommendations of each team, and half a million copies distributed. At the same time, somewhat similar work was being carried on with other nations of Western Europe. The numbers of executives, technicians, and workers who have visited our plants are totaled in the thousands.

How much good has all that done? I wish I could announce that there has been a startling and sudden jump in the hourly output of the European worker. Instead I will answer you simply: no one knows and it is impossible to find out. Accurate and honest productivity figures are notoriously tricky and difficult to compute. Our own Bureau of Labor Statistics, for instance, was not able to keep any between 1939 and 1947.

We do have considerable information, of course, on some of the effects abroad of our productivity work. In the first place, the European industrialist has for the first time an awareness and understanding of the nature of the problem. If you had spoken of productivity to him in 1938, he would have looked at you blankly. Today he certainly knows what you are talking about. The English were deeply shocked by comparative U. S.-British productivity figures as early as 1944, when Sir Frank Platt reported back to his people that British output per man-hour was 18 to 40 percent less than ours in textile manufacture, and that his country was 25 to 30 years behind us in textile methods.

Unfortunately, however, the conviction is still deep-rooted, particularly in many of the labor unions of Europe, that political action is better than production, and that a higher standard of living is something you can produce by legislation. That wrong-headed and dangerous notion is one of the greatest stumbling blocks the program for increased productivity faces in Europe.

Our British friends have made follow-up studies on three of the earliest Anglo-American productivity reports —on diesel engines, steel foundries, and forge shops—and these are most gratifying. The diesel people have shown a new interest in continuous-flow production lines. The drop forgers and steel founders have reported impressive progress, at least part of it as a result of their U. S. findings. As early as 1950, British foundries were turning out castings by machine at the rate of 15 an hour compared to a previous hand rate of five an hour. The Materials Handling Report made a deep impression in England, and has resulted in greatly expanded use of conveyors and fork lift trucks in many industries. The report on Management Accounting has brought some industries to simplify their accounting systems but most importantly to use accounting as an aid to management planning instead of simply as a way of keeping past records.

We have estimated that steel production in France can be increased 20 percent with minor capital investment. Part of the answer of increased productivity there, as elsewhere, is in persuading the French to get more out of their machine tools. The expert European machine tool operator tends to perform too many related operations, with the result that his machine may be idle half the time. The French worker now commands about twice as much horsepower as he did when the Marshall Plan began, but he is not getting the most out of that power.

One of the earliest and most revealing of the Productivity Council's reports was the one on the use and effects of standardization techniques in American industry, a report produced by 15 visiting English industrial and trades union leaders. Now I realize that there are many and complex reasons why the productivity of the average European worker is so far below ours. Those reasons include high absenteeism, fear of unemployment, lack of automatic equipment, shortages of raw materials, lack of subcontracting, excessive state control, and low rate of capital investment per worker. But no one who reads this report can fail to realize all over again that lack of standardization of products and material specifications is responsible for much of Europe's low level of output per worker. Here is the main reason why a European worker must spend a month's wages to buy a bicycle which an American worker can buy with two or three day's pay.

I have always had an engineer's respect for standardization, particularly as I saw my own industry profit greatly by the early national and international standardization of ball bearings. Fifteen years ago I said, "Of all the characteristics of American management, it seems to me that the application of the principles of standardization is most outstanding. In utilization of the principles of standardization we have led the world." Today, as a result of my experiences of the past two years in Europe I am inclined to think I understated the case. Standardization, in the broadest sense of the term, seems to me to be the common denominator in working out a solution to many of the economic and military problems that face the nations of the

North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Certainly it is the common denominator to the solution of military problems, both in the field and in the factory. Standards are a key to the efficient and effective operation of any modern military force. They are infinitely more important where there is an attempt at a common defense among the armies of different nations in alliance. Beyond that, they are essential if the countries involved are to obtain the greatest possible economy in the use of combined industrial resources and effort.

One of the handicaps affecting the armies of the Atlantic Defense Community has been lack of basic, common standards for language, weapons, equipment, training, and procedures. Let me cite one example. In the spring of 1951, a French infantry unit was maneuvering with American artillery support. The operation went to pieces simply because the American pieces were calibrated in mils and yards, and were laying on targets on French maps which had degrees and kilometers.

The minimum objective of military standardization is to ensure that the military equipment of the allied countries shall be interchangeable in the field—that is, that they will have similar performances and characteristics. A secondary objective is that major sub-assemblies and components and assemblies be interchangeable, even though lesser parts may not be identical. For example, a common jeep might be produced by several of the NATO countries and used by all of them, having the same engine, gear box, axles, tires, and battery. The ideal objective of military standardization would be for every allied country to use military equipment manufactured from common blueprints and identical down to the last nut and bolt, but that is today only a dream.

While we are still in Phase One of a very long-range program, some real progress in NATO military standardization has come about. Small arms and ammunition have been pretty thoroughly standardized, despite the difference between us and Britain on the caliber and design of a new shoulder rifle. A fighter plane is being produced in Europe with an engine built by Belgium and the air frame by Holland. The larger NATO aircraft program, to which I referred earlier, cannot possibly succeed without a most intimate cooperation of those countries capable of producing such planes. A two or three year program has just started for standardizing medical equipment, training, and techniques. When it is completed, a British stretcher will fit the trolleys of an American ambulance, and a Turkish needle will fit on a French syringe. They don't fit now. Perhaps the greatest progress has been made in the design of electronic and radio equipment for military use, where the degree of standardization promises to be high, and where incidentally, Europe is highly advanced.

"Legislative bodies are ill adapted to the necessary solution of technical, industrial problems of standardization.

"Industries, like people, are more willing to abide by the regulations which they set up for themselves than they are to follow arbitrary and inflexible regulations laid down by some external agency."

The A-B-C countries have achieved a substantial measure of military standardization. The U. S. and Canada are in most respect one nation as far as military equipment is concerned. We are buying Canadian aircraft and arms, including anti-aircraft guns for Navy use. They are making our F86 Sabre and are buying tanks, rifles, planes, automotive equipment, and spare parts, from us.

Britain, Canada, and the U. S. have agreed on about 100 items as common standard equipment, including an anti-aircraft weapon and its ammunition, the 28-ton "Walker Bulldog" tank, 8-inch, 75-millimeter and 240-millimeter howitzers, fuel, lubricants, and electronic voltage systems.

You know as well as any audience I could talk to, that true standardization, military or otherwise, must go beyond such superficial unification as this, important and gratifying as that may be at the moment. It must be based on fundamental engineering practices. It must include components common to more than one type of equipment. Only when you have that, can you expect full interchangeability and maintenance of equipment by different nations in the field. It will enable one country to use drawings made in another country with the assurance the item produced will be identical in dimension and in function.

Now this is not a job for governments. It is a job that must be done and can only be done properly by the individual enterprises in cooperation with the governments in the countries concerned. I do not say this because of distrust of government bureaucrats—after all, I have been one myself off and on, for the past twelve years. I say it because I know the job is too big for any government official, or group of government officials, no matter how wise they are or how hard they work. It has to be done with knowledge of government needs in the thousands of plants, by the scores of thousands of men who are working at the scene of the operation.

If individual enterprise does not do the job, of course, government must try to. That will not be good for the enterprise, for government, or for the job that is being done, but that is what will happen.

We need, first of all, a comprehensive set of true national standards at home. In normal times we could muddle along without such standards, wasting time, manpower, money, and materials. But these are not normal times and we cannot afford such waste. We need the economies, the increased production, and the efficiency that only such national standards can bring us.

The great trade associations and technical societies of American industry (ASME, ASTM, SAE, API, ASCE, AISI, NMTBA, NEMA, and the others) can do this job. They can do it both within their industries and by working through the organization they have created as a clearing-house for national standards, the American Standards Association. A first step, it seems to me, is to see that ASA get the Federal charter it is now seeking. ASA should have that substantive position in this country that only a Federal charter can provide.

We need, secondly, to harmonize our national standards with those of our allies and friends. We have based much of our foreign policy on the effectiveness of the tremendous quantity of goods we are shipping abroad. We are procuring arms in Europe to American design. We are making arms in America to European design. Under such circumstances, it is sheer folly to allow the small dangerous differences to continue that confuse and delay the industrial production of the free nations. Where there is such common production, common interchange, and common use, there obviously must be common standards for drawing procedure, screw threads, bolt and nut heads, preferred numbers, limits and fits, and other basic engineering practices.

I have stressed the crucial importance of increased productivity to the health of Europe, but I must add that productivity is only half the answer. Increased production must be absorbed. It is being consumed just now by rearmament. Europeans will some day absorb most of it by increased mass consumption of the goods they produce. But for a sound European economy, there must be expanded foreign trade.

Here again standardization is a common denominator. I do not mean to say that standards will magically create international trade; but I do say that you cannot have effective international trade *without* unified international standards. In order to remove the barriers to interchange of goods, services, capital, labor and ideas, the countries themselves must have the same ground rules in selling, buying, inspecting, and administering customs and laws. They must speak the same language legally, technically, and commercially.

You have already created in the ISO—the International Organization for Standardization — an admirable instrument for developing those common standards. Seventy-seven international technical committees have been formed for the study and solution of a variety of standards problems ranging from the shaft heights of machinery to the packaging of frozen foods.

Balloon Ace Paved Way for Simplified Design

In the 1870's, Charles Renard was known in France chiefly as a hero of the sky, into which he had ventured several times on experimental balloon ascensions. Today, in the first decade of the Jet Age, he has won world-wide recognition for a scientific principle he developed long before the time of powered flight.

As a balloonist and as secretary of a French "commission on aerial communications," Colonel Renard faced a comparatively new set of problems in devising specifications for the gear required for military balloons. He found, for instance, that the French army had adopted no fewer than 425 different sizes of cordage for mooring balloons.

In trying to determine the optimum diameters for the cordage, Renard hit upon a new principle. The different sizes, he felt, should increase from size to size in a geometric ratio based on a progression of weights per meter of cordage.

Renard used this principle of geometric progression for reducing cordage to 17 standard sizes, and for standardizing toggles, eyelets, and pulleys. He then extended his principle to develop a series of "preferred numbers," still known in France as the "Renard series."

Admiral Hussey tells me that American industry gave generous financial support to make possible two weeks of ISO meetings at Columbia University last June. In the one field I understand best, I know that a remarkable thing has been achieved when ten nations have reached agreement on the boundary dimensions of almost all types of ball and roller bearing units and parts, covering more than 1,600 bearing sizes. We had been working on that problem for more than 20 years.

According to ISO literature, however, it would seem that the leadership in ISO is coming from Europe, from European standards men who, I know, wish more of it came from us. I find that American industry participates actively in only 23 of the 77 ISO committees. Among those 54 committees which do not enjoy American participation—in which we have no voice at all—are standardization of bolts and nuts, limits and fits, pulleys and belts, welding, drawing, laboratory glassware, textile machin-

ery, couplings, keys, agricultural machines, conversion tables, machine tools, gears and pallets for unit loads.

This is the third time we have been involved in the defense of Western Europe, and each time we have faced the same headaches, the same delay and waste arising from lack of adequate national or international standards such as these. At some of the meetings I have attended in the past year I could have closed my eyes and told myself, "This is 1942 all over again."

I know there are many improvements today. Military procurement practices are far better than they were ten years ago, largely because the procurement officers have now geared their thinking and practices to mesh with the mass production potential of the United States. We have a Unified screw thread system and have not had to scramble madly, as we did in 1942, to get new taps, dies, and gages for producing the Whitworth thread for British military requirements. The decision of the Munitions Board and the General Supply Service to use nationally recognized industry standards instead of Federal specifications is most significant and encouraging.

Nevertheless, in many fields we have made little or no progress. Our situation nationally in drafting procedures is a case in point. Our manufacturers still lose time and waste manpower remaking military drawings to their own company or industry standards, in order that there may be no misunderstanding on the part of shop personnel. Fifteen men at Bell Laboratories do nothing but analyze requirements for drawings on government work. Westinghouse Electric Corporation stated a year ago, "Tremendous savings would accrue if it were possible for the several services to standardize and simplify the drawing requirements. . . . In some cases it requires more time to make the drawings than it does to produce the apparatus." In the early part of the last war when Britain was desperately pressed for aircraft engines and enlisted Packard's help, I understand that through no fault of their own, but because of lack of standardization and uniform drafting practices, Packard actually lost two whole years in getting mass production under way. We ought to put an end to that kind of waste.

Standardization of drawing and drafting practice among America, Britain, and Canada is probably the most important single step these three democracies could take to make better use of their combined resources. It is not only the most important; it could also be one of the easiest. The main points of the differences are not technical. All three nations speak in inches and pounds. There is no commercial advantage to be gained by a country in protecting its drawing practices. The basic problem is simply one of differences of opinion and practice in dimensioning and tolerancing. Those who have spent many years working in standards have seen much more complex differences finally resolved. Perhaps this one staggers us with its simplicity. It should not.

What is lacking is simply the desire to coordinate, a lack of understanding of the significance and importance of international negotiation of the problem. The primary responsibility rests with top management men in all three countries, for the simple reason that standardization is a top management responsibility. On the technical level it can be carried out by technical men; but only management can give these technical men support, basic initiative, and the command decision.

I say that the leaders of American industry could take steps within weeks which would lead to a quick and comparatively easy solution of this most pressing and costly standards problem. Working with other American businessmen, and through their delegates with the businessmen in Canada and Britain, they could order an end to the chaos which now prevails in drawing and drafting. I should like to beg them now, and as sincerely as I know how, to take those steps.

The time is ripe for spreading practical American methods and techniques at the same time that we benefit by the sound technical thinking and advanced research work of Europe. Our prestige has never been so high. Europe is anxious to hear us discuss technical matters. Where the atmosphere not long ago was chilly and jealously competitive, now there are pleas for American cooperation. It is no exaggeration to say that Europe has discovered America in the middle of the Twentieth Century.

Is it a job worth doing? The Russians evidently think so. I saw the other day a batch of new engineering standards from Czechoslovakia. Each carried the same number as the Russian standard on the same subject. Each had its title in Czech and Russian. Each carried notations on where it differed from its Russian counterpart. A year ago, a leading Czech engineer declared in Prague, "We will put ourselves in the forefront of the greatest system in the world—Soviet standardization."

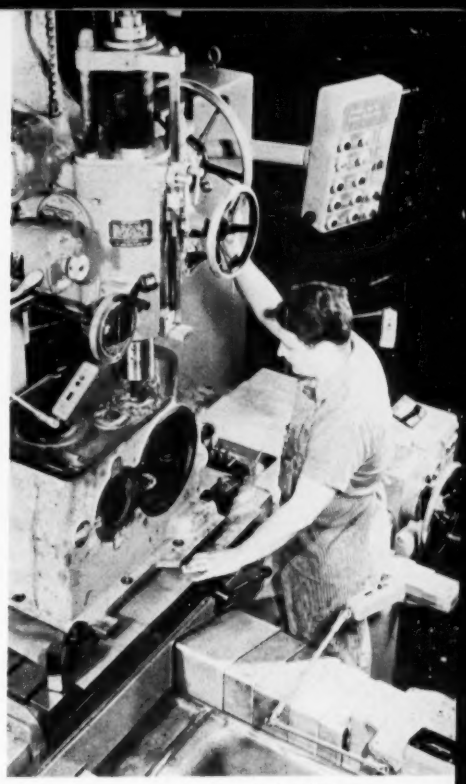
The Soviet Union is pushing all its seven European satellites to standardize their weapons and industrial production with hers. She is straining the manpower and resources of Eastern Europe to produce more iron, steel, oil, coal, machinery, and armaments, for an integrated, Russian-controlled economy.

As the Russians speed up the economic integration of Eastern Europe, they also count on our own plans for economic union to fail. A few weeks ago Stalin spoke of "sharpening conflicts within the capitalist world." Russian editorials are now talking of new evidences of rising opposition to the policies worked out under American leadership.

This is a measure of the tremendous and magnificent leadership we Americans will be called upon to provide in the next generation. If we are to carry it out successfully, we must help Europe to discover, as we have discovered, that competition and cooperation are not mutually exclusive; that wasteful diversification is not necessarily the same thing as competition; and, most significantly, that competition is the answer to better living, not its destruction. To this end, standardization is an indispensable tool.

Master Mechanic—Master Salesman

Excerpts from an address following acceptance of the Standards Medal by Frank O. Hoagland at ASA Award Luncheon, Waldorf-Astoria, New York, November 25, 1952



Pratt & Whitney

MAY I express my sincere appreciation of the honor you have bestowed upon me, and assure you that I receive it with gratitude and humility.

As Master Mechanic of Pratt & Whitney and as a representative of the National Machine Tool Builders' Association, I have during these many years taken an active part, and I still am active, in the committee work of the American Standards Association. Many American Standards have been incorporated to good advantage in the Pratt & Whitney products, sometimes even before the ink was dry on the standards pamphlets.

The machine tool business is "a feast or a famine."

As part of my duties I have travelled with Pratt & Whitney salesmen throughout this country and in Europe. I have assisted them in selling machine tools when the orders coming in were few and far between —when, for example, a salesman in the Middle West would travel an average of 1,000 miles for each machine tool he sold during the year.

It is pretty hard going when we are in the "famine" stage. That is when a person needs something that is of mutual interest to break the ice when starting an interview with a prospective customer who is not in a buying mood.

I had tried various methods of approach before I found that a discussion of American Standards was of decided advantage. It covered such a great scope that I could always find some item of interest to most any person we came in contact with, whether he be purchasing agent, shop foreman, or leading engineer—works manager or president of the concern we were visiting.

My participation in the work of several committees at the time some of these standards were developed gave me an opportunity to present important details that aided me in the discussions.

I remember, very vividly and with pleasure, how sometime ago, when introducing a new machine tool, we called upon the chief engineer of a

Mr Hoagland found that standards interested audiences of clubwomen as well as engineers. (Above) He used this picture to show application of American Standard for machine tapers and "T" slots on Pratt-Whitney hand-operated and automatic profilers and jig borers. (Below) Mothers recognized the problem he showed here—a six-year-old in overalls, one pair too small, the other too big, both marked "Size 6."

Photos U.S. Bureau of Home Economics

large plant near the Mississippi River. He told our salesman that he was going to Chicago, but agreed to see us for ten minutes.

Since he was a prominent member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, we began by talking about engineering in general and gradually drifted into American Standards and their application on Pratt & Whitney products.

Realizing that he could apply American Standards to his own product, he became interested. He carried on the conversation for nearly two hours before he noticed that he had missed his trip to Chicago and abruptly asked me what I had come to see him about.

To make a long story short, I told him about our new machine tool and what it could do for him. When we left him our salesman had the order for a machine in his pocket.

When lecturing about Pratt & Whitney products before members of technical societies and schools, ranging from Portland, Maine, to Philadelphia, and from St. Louis to Chicago and Seattle, I generally use lantern slides to illustrate my talk. I always include a few slides showing some pertinent American Standards, such as, surface roughness, machine tapers, spindle noses, etc; also some lists of American Standards and other pamphlets which Dr John Gaillard, ASA staff, has been ever ready to send me when I have called for them.

We usually place these pamphlets on the dining room table. But they do not attract much attention or create any real interest until after they have been referred to and discussed in my talk—proving again that pamphlets and circulars sent by mail are not apt to be read unless attention is called to some particular item on some specified page and paragraph. That's why we must have salesmen in the field.

It is pleasing to note how much interest, for example, the American Standard on Method of "Rounding off" Decimal Values will create among financial men as well as engineers when they learn that there is a formula for dropping the decimal figure 5 when followed by zeros only:—that is, the last figure to be retained should *not* be raised unless it is an *odd* figure. The Law of Averages will then take care that the sum total will be correct.

I never volunteer to speak before a social club, but when the company receives an invitation for someone to talk before the Women Voters, the Parent-Teachers Association, or the Rotary Club, the request is often turned over to me. Then it is up to me to find a subject of general interest.

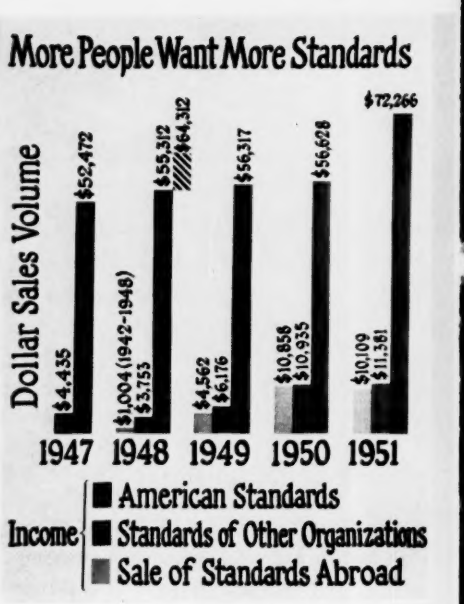
Many a time the title of the talk may be: "Machine Tools—the Master Tools of Industry." Knowing that very few club members are interested in machine tools, I just touch upon some of the high spots and then fall back upon American Standards, and the talk is generally well received.

For example, ladies are interested in garments and how they have been standardized for women in industry, for their comfort and safety; and that thousands of children of all ages were measured a few years ago and a system of sizes for their clothing was determined by their height to shoulders and bust measurements instead of by their age as theretofore.

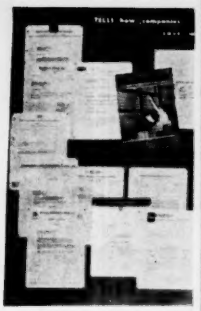
To show some of these items on the screen helps much to convey the message and maintain the interest.

During all these travels and talks, American Standards have been of great assistance in keeping the Pratt & Whitney name and its products before the public—last but not least—on account of the favorable reception of American Standards by those present at technical meetings where advertising is not welcome and must be held down to a minimum.

If I, in the meantime, have been fortunate enough to assist in some measure in selling the American Standards Association to those I have come in contact with, and to further the cause of standardization by making known to them some of its advantages and that they have benefited thereby, it surely is a source of great satisfaction and happiness to me. •



Increasing sale of standards in other countries as well as in USA shows growing interest. Sales gained again in 1952, Admiral Hussey said.



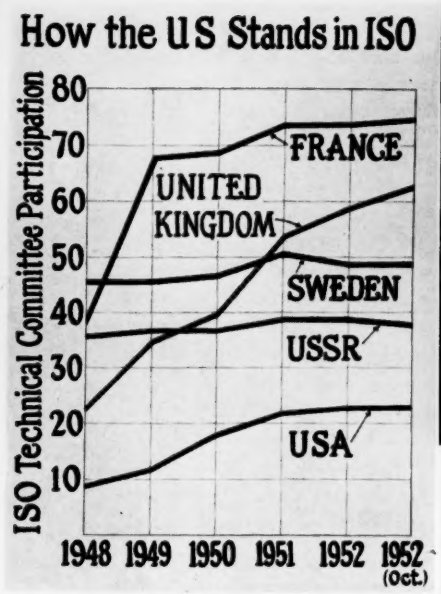
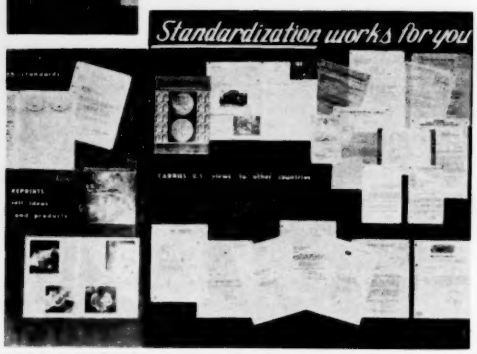


Chart shows U.S. active in few committees of International Organization for Standardization in contrast to participation by France, Sweden, UK, and USSR.

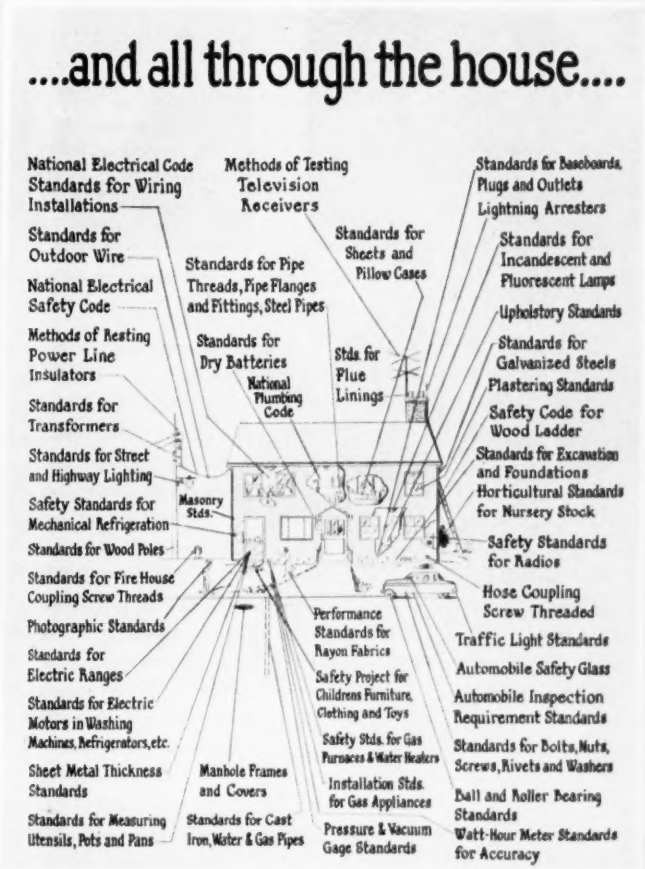
Vice Admiral G. F. Hussey, Jr, ASA's Managing Director, used charts to illustrate his report of the Association's activities in 1952 and plans for 1953 during the Annual Meeting at The Waldorf-Astoria.

Charts Dramatize 1952 Activities

"Standardization's" exhibit at annual meeting called attention to outstanding features —as well as to reprints bought and distributed by companies using standards, and to interesting letters from other countries.



How American Standards are used in everyday life



NEW MEMBERS ON ASA BOARD

THREE new members have been elected to ASA's Board of Directors: J. L. Cranwell, assistant vice-president, The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, nominated by the Association of American Railroads; Dr W. R. G. Baker, vice-president, Electronics Division, General Electric Company, nominated by the Radio-Television Manufacturers Association; and George A. Delaney, chief engineer, Pontiac Motor Division, General Motors Corp, nominee of the Society of Automotive Engineers.

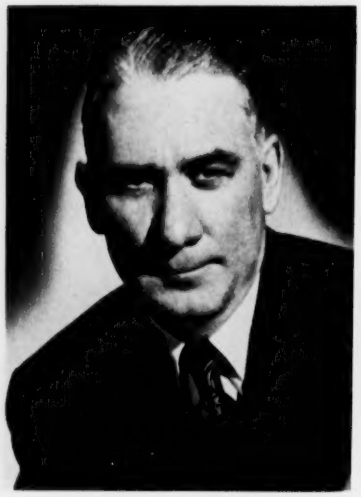
A graduate of the University of South Carolina, Mr Cranwell has been with the Pennsylvania Railroad since 1926. He has been successively Superintendent, General Superintendent, Assistant General Manager, and since January 1, 1952, Assistant Vice-President, Eastern Region, located at New York. He is a director and member of the Executive Committee of a number of railroad companies and affiliated companies, including the Harborside Warehouse Company of which he is also vice-president, and the Jersey City Stockyards of which he is President.

His personal interests run to history and civic planning. He is a member of the New Jersey Historical Society, the Regional Plan Association of New York and a number of Chambers of Commerce.

Mr Delaney, a graduate of the University of Missouri, started in the automobile business in 1920. After serving with the Paige Detroit Motor Car Company, he became Experimental Engineer for Graham Paige Motors, Detroit, in 1927. He started with the General Motors Corporation as electrical engineer, Pontiac Motor Division, in 1934. He has served successively as Supervisor of Aircraft Engineering, Fisher Body Division, and as Assistant Chief Engineer and Chief Engineer of the Pontiac Motor Division.

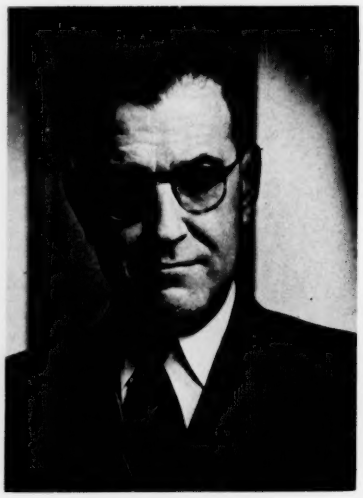
He is a member of the Society of Automotive Engineers, and treasurer of the Detroit Section.

When Dr Baker joined the General Electric's Research Laboratory, in 1917, his job was to develop and test radio apparatus for aircraft, captive balloons, torpedo boats, and battleships. His responsibilities soon expanded into design of all radio products, however. Since 1941 he has been a vice-president of GE, and his Electronics Division is now one of nine G-E operating departments. Early this year Dr Baker received the Institute of Radio Engineers' Medal of Honor "in recognition of his outstanding direction of scientific and engineering projects" and for his "statesmanship in reconciling conflicting viewpoints." He is a past-president of the Institute. Dr Baker has taken an active part in the work of many national organizations, including the Radio-Television Manufacturers Association, the National Television Committee, the Radio Technical Planning Board, and the Institute of Radio Engineers. He has had a responsible role in coordinating the industry's activities on color television. He served until January 1, 1953, as chairman of the Electronic and Communications Division of ASA's Electrical Standards Committee.



J. L. Cranwell

George A. Delaney



Dr W. R. G. Baker

Roger E. Gay, president of The Bristol Brass Corporation, Bristol, Conn., and Edward T. Gushée, vice-president of the Detroit Edison Company, Detroit, were re-elected president and vice-president, respectively.

Re-elected directors, in addition to Mr Gay and Mr Gushée, are: J. H. McElhinney, vice-president, Wheeling Steel Corporation, (American Iron and Steel Institute); R. M. Gates, president, Air Preheater Corporation, (American Society of Mechanical Engineers); and R. Oakley Kennedy, member-at-large.

Reflecting philosophy that standardization is not static Committee asks action on

PROPOSED CHANGES IN ASA PROCEDURES

"THE procedures of the American Standards Association are the key to the success of the voluntary standards movement," commented Roger E. Gay, president of ASA, at the Annual Meeting. And ASA's Committee on Procedure, which acts as a Rules Committee, carries on a constant study of the procedures and of the way ASA works, A. E. Pringle II, the Committee's chairman, reported. The report included a number of recommendations for changes.

One change recommended is in the titles of correlating committees.

Correlating committees supervise the work of projects operating under ASA procedure and correlate the standards brought to ASA for approval under these projects. "Scopes of projects must be correlated so as to avoid duplication of effort by two or more committees or organizations. Standards must be correlated so that ASA will not approve more than one standard on a single subject, thus avoiding the promulgation of conflicting standards," the report explained.

Each power and each duty assigned to correlating committees is also reserved by the Standards Council, however. At any time the Council can relieve a correlating committee of these powers and duties and exercise them itself. "With this in mind, the Committee on Procedure believes that correlating committees are in effect arms of the Standards Council—subcouncils—to whom the Council has delegated its duties and powers, temporarily or permanently as the Council sees fit, and through which the correlating committees are assigned supervision of specific groups of projects," the Committee declared.

To reflect these functions, the Committee on Procedure recommends the following changes in correlating committee titles:

Safety Code Correlating Committee—Safety Standards Board (SSB)

Mining Standardization Correlating Committee—Mining Standards Board (MiSB)

Electrical Standards Committee—Electrical Standards Board (ESB)

Mechanical Standards Committee—Mechanical Standards Board (MeSB)

Consumer Goods Committee—Consumer Goods Standards Board (CGSB)

Building Code and Construction Standards Correlating Committee—Construction Standards Board (CSB)

Highway Traffic Standards Committee—Highway Traffic Standards Board (HTSB)

Chemical Industry Correlating Committee—Chemical Industry Advisory Board (CIAB)

Drawings and Symbols Correlating Committee—Graphic Standards Board (GSB)

Miscellaneous Projects Correlating Committee—Miscellaneous Standards Board (MSB)

Photographic Standards (Correlating) Committee—Photographic Standards Board (PSB)

The term "board" was chosen to indicate the administrative and supervisory operations with which these groups are charged and in the opinion of the Committee, avoids implication of the standards-developing function which some believed could be accredited to the term "committee."

The word "Advisory" has been included in the title of the chemical industry committee. This was done because to date Standards Council has not assigned any projects to this committee for supervision. Its scope only includes standardization of those things which the chemical industry buys. The projects under which such standards are developed are supervised by one or more of the other correlating committees. The chemical industry committee advises the sponsors of projects and the other correlating committees as to the needs of the industry. It advises the industry in regard to participation in the work and the progress made. It advises ASA in an over-all way.

Another change recommended was to lengthen the period between approval of a standard and its revision or reaffirmation. The By-Laws of ASA now require that each American Standard be reviewed once every three years by the group which developed it to determine if it meets current practice or is in need of re-

A. E. Pringle II, Secretary, Pringle Electrical Manufacturing Company, presenting his report as chairman of the Committee on Procedure.

NOTE: The Standards Council includes representatives of all Member-Bodies of the American Standards Association. These representatives have the ultimate responsibility for supervision of all work leading to American Standards—initiation of new projects, personnel of committees, and approval of American Standards. To speed the work, it has delegated to a six-man Board of Review the actual approval of standards, retaining power of review and final decision. It has delegated to "correlating committees" in individual fields the responsibility for direct supervision and correlation of committees developing standards. Correlating committees report all actions to the Standards Council.

vision. If still current, it is reaffirmed and the new date applied. On several occasions, the three-year period has been questioned and requests made for a five-year period, Mr Pringle reported.

While there has been much success in the application of the three-year requirements to standards developed under the Sectional Committee Method, only slight success has been attained in connection with standards approved under the Existing Standards Method, the committee finds. It believes that the three-year requirement may cut across the procedures of the organizations developing such standards rather severely and that a longer period of five years might relieve the situation. The committee is concerned, however, lest the longer period might indicate to sponsors or committees that the reaffirmation process was not too important. The application of present requirement has amply indicated the value of such a reaffirmation process. The Committee therefore believes that the requirement should be strengthened if the period is lengthened, possibly by withdrawal of approval of standard as "American Standard" if reaffirmation or evidence of revision cannot be obtained.

The Committee recommends, therefore, that the present By-Law requirement be changed from three to five years and that correlating committees report to the Standards Council for appropriate action all cases in which they are unable to secure a reaffirmation or evidence of revision within a period of one year after the five-year period. The Committee recommends that this be approved as a policy for immediate application and incorporation in the By-Laws when they are next opened by the Association for general revision.

In clarifying the procedures to be followed in connection with the international work, the Committee found that great care has been used to process the work rigidly within the basic procedures of ASA. The decisions have been made by the groups concerned, and ASA approval of the decisions has been given by correlating committees on the basis that a consensus is shown to report.

The Committee on Procedure, therefore, is of the opinion:

(*a*) That the Constitution, By-Laws and Procedures of ASA are adequate for the proper guidance of the international activities.

(*b*) That when international work is handled through sectional committees the established sectional committee procedure is sufficient.

(*c*) That when the sectional committee procedure is not appropriate for international work the use of the General Acceptance Method, reference to a committee of a national organization competent in the field, or to a specially created committee representative of all groups concerned under the basic principles of ASA procedure, would be adequate.

The Committee on Procedure is continuing to study the procedures for approving standards developed by various standardizing agencies to see if they can be improved in such a way as to encourage such agencies to submit standards which they develop for approval as "American Standard." This is a long-range study.

The role of alternate members on all committees and boards functioning under ASA procedure should be clarified, according to the committee's recommendations. Alternates are appointed to serve during the incapacity of a principal having membership on a committee or group functioning under ASA procedures. This includes the Standards Council, correlating committees, sectional committees, and in some cases special committees. Sponsor organizations and secretariats should keep all alternates informed of questions under consideration and, to speed action, should send the same material to alternates as to their principals, the committee recommends.

All recommendations of the Committee on Procedure were sent to letter ballot of the Standards Council for action. •

What We

THE most challenging problem of modern times is the transmission of information. Advances in technology pyramid on information derived from the experience of the past. This presents the staggering spectacle that our technical information is expanding with explosive force. Advances in technology must not only take cognizance of the most recent discoveries and new information but this knowledge must also be used in full recognition of all previous knowledge and experience if a wholly satisfactory result is to be achieved.

Nowhere does this problem become more important than in defense planning.

It would be hopeless of solution if it were not for recognition of the value of standards. Standards represent concordance of those best informed as to the best methods of employing and utilizing technical information in particular situations and uses. The concept of standards here presented to you is not a static one but, in its best expression, it should be dynamic. By this I mean there must be a clear distinction between the objectives of the designer and he who uses technological information and of those who review and correlate technical information so that it may be applicable in the form of standards. In other words, the engineer, the scientist, and the standards specialist should be always alert and prepared to provide new and sharper tools in the form of standards for the design engineer.

A corollary to this problem of providing sources of information is the problem of economy of time. No designer can be fully familiar with all the resources of technical knowledge available to him. Much is compressed and is available in the form of standard specifications for materials, processes, methods of test, components, and end items. These are arranged so that he may utilize them with confidence in developing his design. It is a special province of engineering to

Have Learned in 1952 . . . by J. R. Townsend

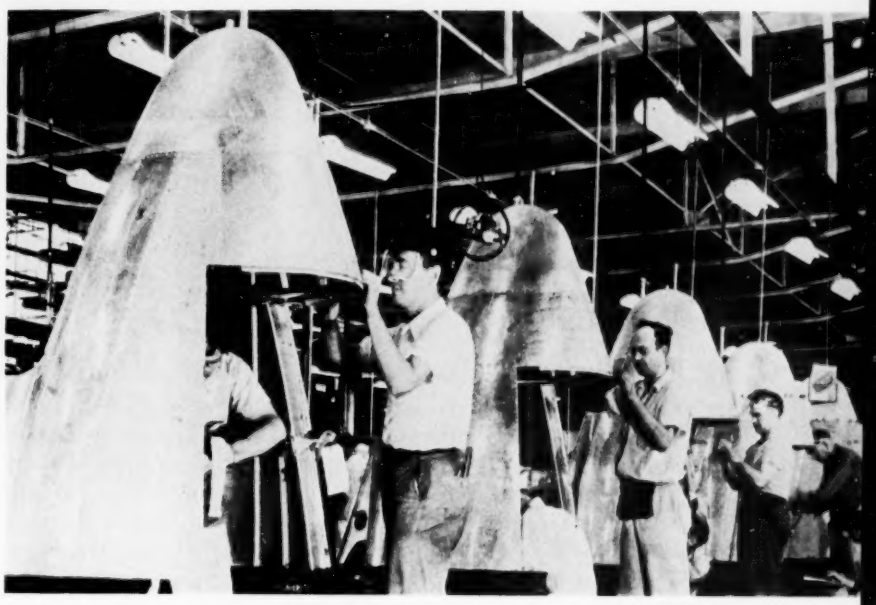
apply this information expertly and expeditiously; in fact, this is the only method known of proceeding from the initial design conception to manufacturing information that is direct and wholly reliable.

We recognize, therefore, that the use of standards in this dynamic way is an important basic essential to our present complicated technical civilization. In the coming years, this will assume increasing importance.

In the military field in World War I, American quantity production had an important bearing on the outcome. In World War II our production facilities improved and we learned the techniques of introducing improvements in design without interfering with production. This resulted in constant modernization of our weapons without loss in quantity. The challenge that would face us with respect to a third world war would be that of most expeditious utilization of new scientific knowledge in design. In view of the complications involved, this new science can only be applied with full recognition of that which has gone before. Standards in the dynamic sense then become equal in importance to utilization of the new science.

This general thought has been recognized by the Department of Defense, specifically by the Munitions Board. Two public laws, H.R.-4574 and S-3959, have set up a Federal Supply Service which replaces the Federal Specifications Board. This Service under the General Services Administration has been awarded the problem of coordinating Federal specifications. The Department of Defense has made an agreement with the General Services Administration. This agreement is noted in a memorandum dated 11-7-51, which states, "When the requirements are essentially similar to those contained in a nationally recognized standard, an appropriate note to this effect should be included in the specification or standard." Further, directive 4000.8 covering military supply requirements, signed by Secretary of Defense Lovett, includes a statement, "Commercial specifications and standards when practical and economical will be adopted and integrated in the military specifications and standard systems." The Defense Supply Management Agency order No. 1-C, signed by Rear Admiral J. W. Fowler, states: "Coordinate the military participation in standardization efforts of industry, technical societies and associations nationally and internationally and effect necessary coordination and assistance of governmental and industrial activities or agencies relative to material standardization within the Department of Defense."

Two thoughts are brought out by



General Motors Corp

This picture, released early in World War II, shows bomber nacelles in assembly at the Fisher Aircraft plant. During the war, new techniques made it possible to improve design without interfering with production.

Mr Townsend's plea for better machinery to encourage approval of ASTM standards as American Standard is based on personal experience in government work as well as with the American Society for Testing Materials and the American Standards Association. It was presented as Mr Townsend's report as chairman of ASA's Standards Council at the Joint Meeting of Standards Council and Board of Directors November 25, 1952.

Since this meeting Mr. Townsend has undertaken a new assignment. Starting December 1 he is serving as Director of Materials and Standards Engineering for the Sandia Corporation, Sandia Base, Albuquerque, New Mexico. He is on leave of absence from the Bell Telephone Laboratories. Special arrangements make it possible for him to continue his work with the American Standards Association, the American Society for Testing Materials, the Research and Development Board, the Minerals and Metals Advisory Board, and the Office of Defense Mobilization.

The Sandia Corporation, a subsidiary of the Western Electric Company, operates Sandia Laboratory, Sandia Base, Albuquerque, for the Atomic Energy Commission. The Laboratory is concerned with the ordnance phase of the atomic energy program.

these directives: First, the importance of utilization by Government agencies of industrial specifications and, second, the recognition of the fact that government people should cooperate in the preparation of these standards.

ASA occupies the key position in the field of standards on a national and international basis. Whereas ASA does not draft nor generate specifications, it recognizes by the consensus principle standards submitted by sponsor organizations among its membership and also by sponsor organizations outside its membership.

These standards are proposed by three different methods:—Existing Standards Method, General Acceptance Method, and Proprietary Method.

The Existing Standards Method is one in which a standard of another organization may be submitted for approval by any responsible body and approved by the Association without going through the usual channels for recognizing standards, provided it is shown that the proposed standard is supported by consensus of those substantially concerned with it.

The General Acceptance Method is recognized as a suitable method of producing a standard by conference and usually applies to simple projects. The standard so produced comes to ASA from the conference for approval.

The Proprietary Method relates to a responsible body which has a position of pre-eminent importance in the field of the standard and which thereby receives responsibility for revisions of standards previously approved by ASA.

The relationship, therefore, of ASA with its Member-Bodies and other national bodies is extremely important. In this connection we are particularly mindful of the importance of approval of ASTM standards as American Standard in order to increase their stature in the eyes of government personnel concerned with accepting industrial standards for Federal use, both military and civil. At the present time there are 1,900 current ASTM standards; some 500 of these have been submitted for approval as American Standard and, of these, 270 are currently obsolete. These are being revised or else ASTM has approved other revised standards.

The foregoing situation was discussed at a joint conference between the American Standards Association and the American Society for Testing Materials on October 15, 1952. It was recommended that the Administrative Committee on Standards of ASTM also function as a Correlating Committee of ASA for consideration of any standards developed by ASTM and submitted for approval as American Standards. Such a procedure would tend to coordinate the procedures of ASTM and ASA, improve the form of submittals, speed up the approval process, and encourage the submittal of more ASTM standards. Standards cleared by this Correlating Committee could then go directly to the Board of Review of ASA for approval as "American Standard."

It was felt at this meeting that this proposal might go a long way to solving a major problem of expediting the passage of standards. At the present time there are several joint memberships between the two organizations to render this proposal effective.

This proposal will be presented to the Committee on Procedure and to the Miscellaneous Projects Correlating Committee of ASA and will be given consideration by the staff and by the Administrative Committee on Standards of ASTM.

It is believed that there is no need for amending the Constitution, By-Laws, or Procedures of ASA since the establishment of additional correlating committees, as herewith described, is within the function of Standards Council.

The prestige of ASTM standards is very high. However, their approval as American Standard emphasizes to civil and military Government groups the availability of this body of standards for government use.

This situation is not one peculiar to ASTM. It is mentioned only as an example. Government has done its part in issuing the necessary directives. Industry must do its part and see that the standards which it develops receive such nationwide acceptance, by clearance through ASA, that Government will make reference to them without hesitation, or will directly adopt them instead of developing new standards. This means that Member-Bodies other than ASTM must more and more bring standards to ASA for approval.

At the meeting of Standards Council on April 18, 1952, a resolution was passed unanimously inviting all Government departments and agencies which were formerly members of Standards Council to attend all future meetings of Council with the privileges of the floor. At the September 16 meeting of Standards Council in Chicago, it was my privilege to announce that eleven departments of the Government had accepted this invitation. We propose to proceed along these lines and any others which we can find to weld the interests of government and industry into a consistent whole. The safety and economic future of the country demands it.

The revised Federal Charter which will be brought before the 83rd Congress is so drawn as to admit the cooperation of government agencies in the operations of ASA.

As further evidence of the necessity for such a coordination of effort, it should be pointed out that there just is not sufficient technical personnel available to develop all the standards needed to keep in step with the technological advances being made. This means that everyone must be willing to contribute of his experience for the benefit of the whole. Standards of companies and whole industries must be made available to others. In other words, there must be a pooling of effort. ASA procedures provide a mechanism whereby this can be done in such a way that no group need lose its own initiative or freedom of decision. Everyone gets his day in court.

By all of these actions it is our belief and hope that thoroughgoing cooperation on industrial standards and utilization of such standards by the national government will go a long way in improving the industrial life of the nation and our preparedness in times of national emergency.

This is what we have learned in 1952.

Dr H. S. Osborne (left) and J. R. Townsend during presentation of Dr Osborne's report on the work of the Anglo-American Committee on Technical Terminology.

"A Rose by any other Name—"

by Dr H. S. Osborne

THE difference in the way Americans and Britons use the English language has for a long time been the subject of comment and amusement. Very often, too, it has been the subject of misunderstanding and exasperation. Until recently, like the weather, there has been a lot of talk about it but very little has been done to solve the problem.

Some of the differences between English and American usage are of long standing. A "radio tube" as we know it in the United States is known by the British as a "valve." Something which they call a "spanner," we call a "wrench." What they call a "drawing pin," we call a "thumb tack." And what they call a "tub" we call a "mining car." When the English telephone operator is putting up a connection and asks the customer, "Are you through?" she means "Are you ready to begin?"

Even more important than these long-standing differences are the differences in new terminology which are constantly developing.

One difficulty is that we—both British and Americans—do not have the same control over the development of the English language as the French do, for example. When a new word is proposed in the French language the Académie Française has the responsibility for giving it official recognition; otherwise, it simply does not exist.

One of the special beauties of the English language, however, is its flexibility. Its roots are in many different languages, from Danish to Greek. As the arts expand we develop a tremendous multiplication of new words.

One reason why differences between English and American usage are assuming increasing importance is that many arts and sciences are expanding rapidly and English-speaking people on both sides of the Atlantic are taking part in this development. In the textile field, for example, there is a wonderful new fabric called "Dacron" in the United States which the English are making under the name of "Terelene." In the new art of electronic computers, Americans are trying to define a "flip-flop circuit," which the English call a "toggle circuit."

A year ago at meetings of the International Electrotechnical Commission, one of the British delegates suggested that the time had come to do something toward reducing these differences. The suggestion revolved around a specific discussion. It was proposed that the British no longer use the term "valve," and the Americans stop using the term "electron tube," and that both use the term "electronic tube." This term, which the British say is sounder etymologically than "electron tube" which the Americans had been using, is now the IEC recommendation.

The question considered by the IEC was reported last Fall to the Standards Council of the American Standards Association. As a result the chairman appointed a committee to discuss the whole question with representatives of the British Standards Institution. Their assignment was to see how, over the whole field of standards, better progress could be made in reducing such language differences. The result would be better understanding among Americans, British, and other English-speaking peoples.

On September 1, 1952, the American Committee and the British Committee met in London. Five representatives were present from the United States. Ten British representatives attended. The group reached complete agreement, first of all as to the need for a continuing effort; and second on a set of recommendations. These recommendations have been submitted to the Standards Council for discussion and approval.

In the meantime, however, the points covered are being called to your attention so that in all your work on specific standards problems you will try to put them into effect.

This is a job not of any particular group but for all those engaged in work on standards.

First, there are recommendations relating to the continued interchange of information between ASA and the British Standards Institution. These concern committees that are working in fields that involve terminology. The recommendations propose that these committees, British and American, be instructed to interchange advance documents in order to coordinate their terminology at an early stage. This applies particularly to the development and revision of vocabularies such as the IEC Vocabulary and the Definitions of Electrical Terms now being revised.

One of the points of particular importance (Point 4) reads as follows:

"Special emphasis will be given, in this work to (*a*) new terms, relating to new techniques, before such new terms have become well-established in either country; and (*b*) those existing terms where differences in U. S. and UK terminology are known to be giving rise to current difficulties in international discussions; e.g. the discussions in the forums of ISO and IEC."

This question of new terms, in new fields, is important. It is referred to further in Recommendation 6 and 7: (Recommendation 6) "Where new terminology is involved (in the electrical field and for plastics, textiles, etc) the ASA and BSI at the request of either will designate a committee specifically for the purpose of unifying these new terms without waiting for emergence of general national or international standardization in the field concerned.

(Recommendation 7) "The ASA and BSI will use their best endeavors in this work to secure the collaboration of professional institutions, government departments, and certain other organizations like patent offices, especially in relation to the generation of new terms. It is of great importance, if the work on new terms appropriate to new techniques is to be successful, that action towards coordination should be initiated at the earliest possible stage; further, the cooperation of editors of publications, etc, in various spheres should be sought."

Those recommendations involve some change in our point of view. Recently the chairman of a subcommittee on definitions proposed that his committee should get together with the British, now, on the question of definitions that are very new and in a fluid field. This is a case where the terms that we are going to use have not yet been settled upon. The chairman of the sectional committee, in a current letter, just received, replies to his subcommittee chairman; "No, don't do that now. It's too early. We don't know yet what we want to call these things. We should first put our house in order and then see if we can't iron out the differences with the British."

It is precisely before our house is in order, precisely before we have decided what terms we want to use, and before the British, independently, have made the same decisions, that we have the most hope of reaching agreement on terms in these new fields.

In my opinion, this chairman has not thoroughly appreciated the problem. I hope he will change his viewpoint. If we are to carry out these recommendations, we will have to think in somewhat different terms than we have in the past.

Recommendations 8, 9, and 10 call for procedures to give publicity to work on terminology during the time it is in progress.

The final recommendation calls attention to the fact that this work is not a one-shot job. It requires sustained effort, over a long period of time. It is recommended, therefore, that ASA and BSI each delegate representatives to serve on a continuing general committee responsible for "stimulating the effectiveness of the

(*Continued on page 27*)

Telephone switchboards look much the same in England as they do in America, but the London telephone operator's English can turn an otherwise simple telephone call into an adventure for a visiting American.

British Information Services

BRITISH AND AMERICAN MEMBERS PRESENT AT LONDON MEETING ON TERMINOLOGY

USA delegation

Dr H. S. Osborne, president-elect, International Electrotechnical Commission, *Chairman*

Dr A. H. Scott, chairman, ASA Committee on Electrical Insulating Materials, C59, and representative of American Society for Testing Materials

F. T. Ward, chairman, ASA Mechanical Standards Committee

H. P. Westman, chairman, ASA Drawings and Symbols Correlating Committee

J. W. McNair, Electrical Engineer, American Standards Association

UK delegation—

A. W. Bayes, chairman, Steering Committee on Textile Divisional Council

H. A. R. Binney, C. B., Director, British Standards Institution

Sir Roger Duncalfe, vice-president, British Standards Institution

O. W. Humphreys, chairman, Telecommunication Industry Standards Committee

B. H. Leeson, OBE, British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Association, member of BSI Electrical Industry Standards Committee

Sir William Palmer, KBE, CB, chairman, Textile Divisional Council

S. W. Rawson, Director-General of Machine Tools, Ministry of Supply

T. R. B. Sanders, C. B., Engineering Adviser, British Standards Institution

Sir Ewart Smith, chairman, Instrument Industry Standards Committee

G. Weston, Technical Director, British Standards Institution

Standards From Other Countries

Members of the American Standards Association may borrow from the ASA Library copies of any of the following standards recently received from other countries. Orders may also be sent to the country of origin through the ASA office. The titles of the standards are given here in English, but the documents themselves are in the language of the country from which they were received. For the convenience of our readers, the standards are listed under their general UDC classifications.

001.4 Scientific Nomenclature. Terminology

Portugal ***IGPAI***

Nomenclature of large numbers P-18

001.81 Technique of Intellectual Work

Germany ***DIN***

Technical and scientific works, rules of presentation of 1422

003.62 Signs, Notations, Symbols

Portugal ***IGPAI***

Method of writing numbers P-9

025 Library Administration

Portugal ***IGPAI***

Method of numbering Portuguese standards P-1

534 Vibrations, Sound, Acoustics

Germany ***DIN***

Noise abatement in buildings 52210

536 Heat, Thermodynamics

Portugal ***IGPAI***

Reference temperature P-22

United Kingdom ***BS***

Reference tables for thermocouples (platinum/rhodium v. platinum) 1826:1952

Reference tables for thermocouples (nickel/aluminum v. nickel/chromium) 1827:1952

Secondary reference thermometers (centigrade scale) 1900:1952

542.1 Chemical Laboratory Equipment

Germany ***DIN***

Three-way glass cock 12554

Netherlands ***(Temporary) V***

Laboratory glassware, part III: determination of the thermal shock resistance 1748

United Kingdom ***BS***

Graduated pipettes and one-mark cylindrical pipettes 700:1952

613.63 Influence of Noxious Gases and Dusts

South Africa ***SABS***

Code of practice for noxious gases and vapors 040-1951

614.8 Safety Measures

Canada ***CS***

Code for safety in electric and gas welding and cutting operations W117-1952

Czechoslovakia ***CSN***

First aid in electric shocks ESC-31

614.84 Fire, Fire Brigade

Austria ***ÖNORM***

Two types of suction heads: types "A" and "B" F 2155, 2156

Czechoslovakia ***CSN***

Fire hoses 38-9420

France ***NF***

Semi-rigid and flexible hoses S 61-111

Germany ***DIN***

Fire alarm siren 14611

614.89 Safety Clothing

Australia ***A. S.***

Protective steel toe-caps used in industrial safety footwear A.S. No. Z.2-1952

Heavy safety boots fitted with a steel protective toe-cap A.S. No. Z.3-1952

Industrial leather gloves and mittens A.S. No. Z.4-1952

South Africa ***SABS***

Standard specification for industrial gloves, gauntlets, mitts, and hand-guards 316-1951

United Kingdom ***BS***

Strength tests for the protective toe-caps of footwear used for industrial purposes 953:1952

Men's safety boots and shoes 1870:1952

615 Pharmacy. Therapeutics

Mexico ***DGN***

Absorbent cotton, non sterile R 15-1951

621.3 Electrical Engineering

Argentina ***IRAM***

Insulated electric cables. Mechanical testing 2012

Safety regulations for radio apparatus 2032

Two-pole receptacle with earthing contact, for industrial use, 220v 2072

Two-pole plug with earthing contact, for industrial use, 220v 2075

Belgium ***NBN***

Code of good practice: electrical illumination of industrial plants 255

Canada ***CSA***

Construction and test of wireways, auxiliary gutters, and associated fittings C22.2-No. 26-1952

Construction and test of busways and splitter boxes C22.2-No. 27-1952

Czechoslovakia ***CSN***

Construction of high voltage sub-stations 305

Inspection of electrical installations and lightning arresters 399

Fluorescent lamps 36-0521

Radio receivers, testing of 36-7303

Electrodes for arc welding (2 standards) 42-0150

Telecommunication vocabulary; partial draft 94.1-1950-A2

Traction storage batteries 235.3-1951

France ***NF***

Color code for identification polarity phase and category of electric conductors C 04-100

Germany ***DIN***

Sign prohibiting throwing an anchor where an electric cable crosses a waterway 40020

Paper capacitors 3.2 to 6.3 kv, class 1 41146

Metal-paper capacitors 160v to 500v, class 1 41181

Standard ratings in kw of electric motors 42971

Screw bolts for tramway overhead lines 43119

Loop pin for tramway overhead line 43120

Clamps for tramway overhead line, different types 43140-43144, 43151

Tramway motors 60 kw, 600v, 113a, 830 rpm 43210

Resistance type thermometers 43762

Electric meters 43854, 43856

Binding posts 46280

Crossbars for telegraph and telephone poles 48320

Glass globes for electric lights, different forms and sizes 49990-49993, 49995, 49999

India ***IS***

Insulating oil varnish, clear, baking 350

Insulating varnish, non-alcoholic, clear, air-drying 353

Insulating varnish, baking, bitumen type 351

Insulating spirit varnish, clear, air drying 352

Israel ***SI***

Insulated bushing connectors for electric cables 62

Netherlands ***N***

Erection and maintenance of overhead lines for trolley buses 1589

South Africa ***SABS***

Standard specification for wall and appliance switches 163-1951

Switzerland ***SNV***

Reels for bare or insulated wires 23890

United Kingdom ***BS***

Electric lamps for railway signalling 469:1952

Reels for covered, solid, round winding wires for electrical purposes 1489:1952

Precision reels for bare and oxidized resistance wires 1888:1952

Bayonet lamp-caps, lampholders and lampholder-plugs (B.C. adaptors) 52:1952

Flexible steel conduit and adaptors for the protection of electric cable 731:pt.1:1952

Dimensions of prefocus lamp-cans and lampholders 1164:1952

Yugoslavia ***JUS***

Electrical installations in

buildings. General definitions	N.BO.101
Twelve standards for different types of electrical installations in buildings	N.B2.700-.710, .900
Insulated metal conduits, for electric wiring	N.El.011
Couplings for insulated metal conduits	M.B6.307

621.791 Welding

Australia	***A. S.***
Boiler code, Part 5-Welding	CB.1, Part 5-1951
Czechoslovakia	***CSN***
Set of 19 standards for different foundry fittings, series	04-2100
Germany	***DIN***
Butt welding machines	44751
United Kingdom	***BS***
Glossary of terms (with symbols) relating to the welding and cutting of metals	499:1952

621.83 Gears, Racks, etc

Germany	***DIN***
Bevel gears, rules for designing of	869, B1.2
Switzerland	***SNV***
Involute gears	15520/1

621.88 Means of Attachment. Fastenings

Czechoslovakia	***CSN***
Set of 12 standards for cotter pins, pins, etc, series	02-1700
Set of 4 standards for different rivets, series	02-2300
Set of 17 standards for screw threads, series	01-4301
Set of 19 standards for plain, spring and lock washers, series	02-1701
Germany	***DIN***
Different types of self-taping screws	7970-7975
Spring lock washers	6797, 6798
Switzerland	***SNV***
Cylindrical nuts, machined 0.8d and 2d	12696/7
Rules for assembling by screw and nuts	14334
Yugoslavia	***JUS***
Acme-type thread (5 standards)	M.BO.060-.064
Buttress thread (5 standards)	M.BO.070-.074
Knuckle thread (4 standards)	M.BO.080-.083
Edison-type thread	M.BO.086
Thread for steel conduits for electric wiring	M.BO.090
Sixty-five standards for different machine screws, set screws, wood screws, etc, all included in series	M.B1.001
(NOTE: These screw standards are closely following the German DIN standards)	
Three types of knurlings	M.A1.151

662.6/.9 Fuel Industry

France	***NF***
Determination of moisture content by xylene method	M 03-017
Netherlands	***N***
Solid mineral fuel. Determination of the heat of combustion and heating value	935
Manual for firing hearths and stoves for local heating	1022
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	***GOST***
Brown coal briquettes	6114-52
Yugoslavia	***JUS***
Three standards on coal, method of testing and sampling	B.HO.001, B.H9.001, .002

666 Glass and Ceramic Industry

Argentina	***IRAM***
Laminated safety glass for land transport	10003
France	***NF***
Glass tube for precision level bulb	S13-001
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	***GOST***
China sanitary products. Specification	747-52
United Kingdom	***BS***
Density bottles	733:1952

679.5 Plastic Industry

Czechoslovakia	***CSN***
Classification of plastics, set of 16 standards, series	64-0000
France	***NF***
Determination of alpha, beta, gamma cellulose content	T 12-001
Germany	***DIN***
Fifteen standards for round presses and accessories for plastics	16701-16704, 16706-16710, 16713, 16716-16719, 16722
Pressed paper boards	40605
Pressed fabric boards	40606
Determination of shrinkage of plastics	53464

695 Roofing

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	***GOST***
Tar roofing felt, sand-surfaced	1886-52
United Kingdom	***BS***
Classification of roofing felts (bitumen and fluxed pitch)	747:1952

• The strange case of the wasted widgets •

The story of Digby Holeston Postlethwaite and "The Strange Case of the Seven-Sided Post Hole" has gone into the building business. A new Modular Method Edition has just been published.

"Buildings are still being handmade, just about the same way young Digby built his postholes 40 years ago," it explains.

Take "widgets," for example. "Fourteen building materials producers are now making widgets—in different types and sizes—all the kinds anybody orders."

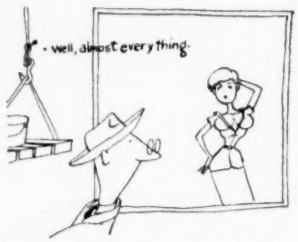
"Sometimes the widgets don't fit at the building site, or the particular size isn't available. Then they have to be hand-cut, filed, or bent into shape."

This is, of course, wasteful and inefficient, and means a pile of left-over rubbish at the building site.

But the answer "is the same one Digby Postlethwaite found: STANDARDIZATION."

In the case of the building industry, "when you standardize on a handy, small module (say, four inches), you can coordinate the sizes of building materials and equipment in multiples of this module, for instance: 4", 8", 12", 16", 1'8", 2'0" and on up.

"The architect figures everything that goes into the building on the basis of the standard module—multiples of four inches in all directions: up, down, sideways, under, over, beneath, above, back, around and across."



"When the modular method is used
Everything fits
There is no needless, wasteful hand-cutting at the site
Hardly anything has to be bent, squeezed or filed
Not much is left over". . .

And good building costs a lot less."

AMERICAN STANDARDS

Status as of December 10, 1952

Standards Council — Approval by Standards Council is final approval as American Standard; usually requires 4 weeks

Board of Review—Acts for Standards Council and gives final approval as American Standard; action usually requires 2 weeks

Correlating Committees — Approve standards to send to Standards Council or Board of Review for final action; approval usually takes 4 weeks

Building

In Board of Review—

Methods of Testing Gypsum and Gypsum Products, ASTM C26-52; ASA A70.1 Revision of ASTM C26-50; ASA A70.1-1951)

Gypsum Sheathing Board, Specifications for, ASTM C79-52; ASA A68.1 (Revision of ASTM C79-50; ASA A68.1-1951)

Gypsum Wall Board, Specifications for, ASTM C36-52; ASA A69.1 (Revision of ASTM C36-50; ASA A69.1-1951)

Concrete Building Brick, Specifications for, ASTM C55-52; ASA A75.1 (Revision of ASTM C55-37; ASA A75.1-1942)

Structural Clay Load-Bearing Wall Tile, Specifications for, ASTM C34-52; ASA A74.1 (Revision of ASTM C34-50; ASA A74.1-1951)

Structural Clay Non-Load-Bearing Tile, Specifications for, ASTM C56-52; ASA A76.1 (Revision of ASTM C56-50; ASA A76.1-1951)

Structural Clay Floor Tile, Specifications for, ASTM C57-52; ASA A77.1 (Revision of ASTM C57-50; ASA A77.1-1951)

Methods of Sampling and Testing Structural Clay Tile, ASTM C112-52; ASA A83.1 (Revision of ASTM C112-36; ASA A83.1-1942)

Methods of Sampling and Testing Concrete Masonry Units, ASTM C140-52; ASA A84.1 (Revision of ASTM C140-39; ASA A84.1-1942)

Solid Load-Bearing Concrete Masonry Units, Specifications for, ASTM C145-52; ASA A81.1 (Revision of ASTM C145-40; ASA A81.1-1942)

Sponsor: American Society for Testing Materials

Standards Submitted—

Building Exits Code, A9 (NFPA 101; Revision of A9.1-1951)

Sponsor: National Fire Protection Association

Consumer

In Board of Review—

AATCC Standard Test Method for Flammability of Clothing Textiles (33-52) in the Field of Textile Test Methods, L14.69

Sponsors: American Society for Testing Materials; American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists

Electrical

American Standards Published—

Measurement of Direct Interelectrode Capacitance, C60.6-1952 $0.80

Gages for Electron Tube Bases, C60.7-1952 $0.80

Rating Values of Interelement Capacitances, C60.8-1952; RMA ET-114; NEMA 510 $0.15

Sponsor: Joint Electron Tube Engineering Council

Rubber Insulating Tape, Tentative Specifications for, ASTM D 119-48T; ASA C59.6-1952 $0.25

Sponsor: American Society for Testing Materials

American Standards Approved—

Rubber Insulating Tape, Specifications for, ASTM D119-48T; ASA C59.6-1952 (Revision of ASTM D119-38; ASA C59.6-1939)

Method of Test for Dielectric Strength of Insulating Oils of Petroleum Origin, ASTM D877-49; ASA C59.19-1952

Vulcanized Fiber, C59.20-1952 (Revision of C59.20-1949; NEMA VUI-1949)

Sponsor: American Society for Testing Materials

In Board of Review—

Laminated Thermosetting Products, C59.16 (Revision of C59.16-1951; NEMA 46-118)

Sponsor: American Society for Testing Materials

In Correlating Committee—

Transformers, Regulators, and Reactors, Terminology for, C57.10 (Revision of C57.10-1948)

Transformers, Regulators, and Reactors, General Requirements for, C57.11 (Revision of C57.11-1948)

Instrument Transformers, C57.13 (Revision of C57.13-1948)

Loading and Operation of Instrument Transformers, Guide for, C57.33 (Revision of C57.33-1948)

Sponsor: Electrical Standards Committee

Standards Submitted—

Soft or Annealed Copper Wire, Specifications for, ASTM B3-52T; ASA C7.1 (Revision of ASTM B3-45; ASA C7.1-1947 R1951)

Medium-Hard-Drawn Copper Wire, Specifications for, ASTM B2-52; ASA C7.3 (Revision of ASTM B2-49; ASA C7.3-1951)

Tinned Soft or Annealed Copper Wire for Electrical Purposes, Specifications for, ASTM B33-52T; ASA C7.4 (Revision of ASTM B33-50; ASA C7.4-1951)

Bronze Trolley Wire, Specifications for, ASTM B9-52; ASA C7.5 (Revision of ASTM B9-49; ASA C7.5-1951)

Hot-Rolled Copper Rods for Electrical Purposes, Specifications for, ASTM B49-52; ASA C7.7 (Revision of ASTM B49-50; ASA C7.7-1951)

Concentric-Lay-Stranded Copper Conductors, Hard, Medium-Hard, or Soft, Specifications for, ASTM B8-52; ASA C7.8 (Revision of ASTM B8-50; ASA C7.8-1951)

Soft Rectangular and Square Bare Copper Wire for Electrical Conductors, Specifications for, ASTM B48-52; ASA C7.9 (Revision of ASTM B48-49; ASA C7.9-1951)

Hard-Drawn Copper Alloy Wires for Electrical Conductors, Specifications for, ASTM B105-52; ASA C7.10 (Revision of ASTM B105-49; ASA C7.10-1951)

Figure-9 Deep-Section Grooved and Figure-8 Copper Trolley Wire for Industrial Haulage, Specifications for, ASTM B116-52; ASA C7.11 (Revision of ASTM B116-49; ASA C7.11-1951)

Rope-Lay-Stranded Copper Conductors Having Bunch-Stranded Members, for Electrical Conductors, Specifications for, ASTM B172-52T; ASA C7.12 (Revision of ASTM B172-50T; ASA C7.12-1951)

Rope-Lay Stranded Copper Conductors Having Concentric-Stranded Members, for Electrical Conductors, Specifications for, ASTM B173-52T; ASA C7.13 (Revision of ASTM B173-50T; ASA C7.13-1951)

Bunch-Stranded Copper Conductors for Electrical Conductors, Specifications for, ASTM B174-52T; ASA C7.14 (Revision of ASTM B174-50T; ASA C7.14-1951)

Lead-Coated and Lead-Alloy-Coated Soft Copper Wire for Electrical Purposes, Specifications for, ASTM B189-52T; ASA C7.15 (Revision of ASTM B189-50; ASA C7.15-1951)

Cored, Annular, Concentric-Lay-Stranded Conductors, Specifications for, ASTM B226-52; ASA C7.16 (Revision of ASTM B226-50; ASA C7.16-1951)

Hard-Drawn Copper Covered Steel Wire, Specifications for, ASTM B227-52; ASA C7.17 (Revision of ASTM B227-49; ASA C7.17-1951)

Concentric-Lay-Stranded Copper Covered Steel Conductors, Specifications for, ASTM B228-52; ASA C7.18 (Revision of ASTM B228-49; ASA C7.18-1951)

Concentric-Lay-Stranded Copper and Copper Covered Steel Composite Conductors, ASTM B229-52; ASA C7.19 (Revision of ASTM B229-49; ASA C7.19-1951)

Hard-Drawn Aluminum Wire for Electrical Purposes, Specifications for, ASTM B230-52T; ASA C7.20 (Revision of B230-50T; ASA C7.20-1951)

Concentric-Lay-Stranded Aluminum Conductors, Hard-Drawn, Specifications for, ASTM B231-52; ASA C7.21 (Revision of ASTM B231-49; ASA C7.21-1951)

Concentric-Lay-Stranded Aluminum Conductors, Steel Reinforced, Specifications for, (ACSR) ASTM B232-52T; ASA C7.22 (Revision of ASTM B232-50 T; ASA C7.22-1951)

Rolled Aluminum Rods (EC Grade) for Electrical Purposes, Specifications for, ASTM B233-52; ASA 7.23 (Revision of ASTM B233-49; ASA 7.23-1951)

Copper Bus Bar, Rod, and Shapes, Specifications for, ASTM B187-52; ASA C7.25

Seamless Copper Bus Pipe and Tube, Specifications for, ASTM B188-52; ASA C7.26

Aluminum Bars for Electrical Purposes (Bus Bars), Specifications for, ASTM B236-52T; ASA C7.27

Standard Weight Zinc-Coated (Galvanized)

Steel Core Wire for Aluminum Conductors, Steel Reinforced, Specifications for, ASTM B246-52T; ASA C7.28
Sponsor: American Society for Testing Materials

Ferrous Materials and Metallurgy

In Correlating Committee—

Malleable Iron Castings, Specifications for, G48.1 (Revision of ASTM A 47-48; ASA G48.1-1949)
Sponsor: American Society for Testing Materials

Fuels

In Correlating Committee—

Definition of Terms, Gross Calorific Value and Net Calorific Value of Fuels, ASTM D 407-44; ASA Z67.1

Method of Test for Calorific Value of Gaseous Fuels by Water Flow Calorimeter, ASTM D 900-48; ASA Z68.1
Sponsor: American Society for Testing Materials

Gas Burning Appliances

American Standards Published—

Approval Requirements for Domestic Gas Ranges, Z21.1-1952 $2.00
Sponsor: American Gas Association

Addenda to American Standard Approval Requirements for Gas Water Heaters, Z21.10b-1952 $0.25
Sponsor: American Gas Association

In Correlating Committee—

American Standard Requirements for Installation of Gas Conversion Burners in Domestic Ranges, Z21.38

American Standard Listing Requirements for Gas Conversion Burners for Domestic Ranges, Z21.39
Sponsor: American Gas Association

Materials and Products

In Correlating Committee—

Free-Cutting Brass Rod and Bar for Use in Screw Machines, H8.1 (Revision of ASTM B16-49; ASA H8.1-1949)

Seamless Copper Pipe, Standard Sizes, Specifications for, ASTM B42-51; ASA H26.1 (Revision of ASTM B42-49; ASA H26.1-1949)

Seamless Red Brass Pipe, Standard Sizes, Specifications for, ASTM B43-51; ASA H27.1 (Revision of ASTM B43-49; ASA H27.1-1949)

Seamless Copper Water Tube, Specifications for, ASTM B88-51; ASA H23.1 (Revision of ASTM B88-50; ASA H23.1-1949)

Copper-Silicon Alloy Wire for General Purposes, Specifications for, ASTM B99-51; ASA H30.1 (Revision of ASTM B99-49; ASA H30.1-1949)

Copper and Copper-Base Alloy Forging Rods, Bars, and Shapes, Specifications for, ASTM B124-51; ASA H7.1 (Revision of ASTM B124-49; ASA H7.1-1949)

Brass Wire, Specifications for, ASTM B134-51; ASA H32.1 (Revision of ASTM B134-50; ASA H32.1-1951)

Leaded Red Brass (Hardware Bronze) Rods, Bars, and Shapes, Specifications for, ASTM B140-51; ASA H33.1 (Revision of ASTM B140-50; ASA H33.1-1951)
Sponsor: American Society for Testing Materials

Mechanical

In Board of Review—

Track Bolts and Nuts, B18.10 (Revision of B18d-1930)
Sponsor: American Society of Mechanical Engineers

Reaffirmation Requested—

American Standard Fire-Hose Coupling Screw Thread, B26-1925 (R 1947)
Sponsors: American Society of Mechanical Engineers; American Water Works Association; National Board of Fire Underwriters

Motion Pictures

Reaffirmation Approved—

Reel Spindles for 16-Millimeter Motion Picture Projectors, PH22.50-1946 R 1952
Sponsor: Photographic Standards (Correlating) Committee

Optics

In Correlating Committee—

Nomenclature for Radiometry and Photometry, Z58.1.1
Sponsor: Optical Society of America

Petroleum Products

In Correlating Committee—

Test for Acetylene in Polymerization Grade Butadiene by Silver Nitrate Method, ASTM D 1020-52; ASA Z11.74

Test for Separation of Residue from Butadiene ASTM D 1023-52; ASA Z11.75

Test for Nonvolatile Residue of Polymerization Grade Butadiene, ASTM 1025-52; ASA Z11.76

Test for Acidity of Residue from Distillation of Gasoline and of Petroleum Solvents, ASTM D 1093-52; ASA Z11.77

Test for Flash Point by Tag Closed Tester, ASTM D 56-52; ASA Z11.24 (Revision of ASTM D 56-51; ASA Z11.24-1951)

Test for Precipitation Number of Lubricating Oils, ASTM D 91-52; ASA Z11.30 (Revision of ASTM D 91-50; ASA Z11.30-1940 R1947)

Test for Flash and Fire Points by Means of Open Cup, ASTM D 92-52; ASA Z11.6 (Revision of ASTM D 92-46; ASA Z11.6-1947)

Test for Flash Point by Means of the Pensky-Martens Closed Tester, ASTM D 93-52; ASA Z11.7 (Revision of ASTM D 93-46; ASA Z11.7-1947)

Test for Saponification Number of Petroleum Products by Color-Indicator Titration, ASTM D 94-52T; ASA Z11.20 (Revision of ASTM D 94-48T; ASA Z11.20-1949)

Test for Sulfur in Petroleum Products and Lubricants by the Bomb Method, ASTM D 129-52; ASA Z11.13 (Revision of ASTM D 129-51; ASA Z11.13-1951)

Test for Distillation of Gas Oil and Similar Distillate Fuel Oils, ASTM D 158-52; ASA Z11.26 (Revision of ASTM D 158-41; ASA Z11.26-1941 R1947)

Test for Carbon Residue of Petroleum Products, ASTM D 189-52; ASA Z11.25 (Revision of ASTM D 189-46; ASA Z11.25-1947)

Test for Distillation of Natural Gasoline, ASTM D 216-52; ASA Z11.11 (Revision of ASTM D 216-40; ASA Z11.11-1940 R1947)

Test for Cone Penetration of Lubricating Grease, ASTM D 217-52T; ASA Z11.3 (Revision of ASTM D 217-48; ASA Z11.3-1949)

Test for Distillation of Crude Petroleum, ASTM D 285-52; ASA Z11.32 (Revision of ASTM D 285-41; ASA Z11.32-1941 R1947)

Test for Gravity of Petroleum and Petroleum Products by Means of the Hydrometers, ASTM D 287-52; ASA Z11.31 (Revision of ASTM D 287-39; ASA Z11.31-1939 R1947)

Definitions of Terms Relating to Petroleum, ASTM D 288-52; ASA Z11.28 (Revision of ASTM D 288-51; ASA Z11.28-1951)

Test for Vapor Pressure of Petroleum Products (Reid Method), ASTM D 323-52; ASA Z11.44 (Revision of ASTM D 323-49; ASA Z11.44-1949)

Test for Saponification Number of Petroleum Products by Potentiometric Titration, ASTM D 939-52; ASA Z11.67 (Revision of ASTM D 939-50; ASA Z11.67-1950)

Test for Oil Content of Paraffin Wax, ASTM D 721-51T; ASA Z11.52 (Revision of ASTM D 721-47; ASA Z11.52-1948)

Test for Carbon Residue of Petroleum Products, ASTM D 524-52T; Z11.47 (Revision of ASTM D 524-51T; ASA Z11.47-1951)

Test for Unsulfonated Residue of Petroleum Plant Spray Oils, ASTM D 483-52T; ASA Z11.41 (Revision of ASTM D 483-51T; ASA Z11.41-1951)

Test for Distillation of Plant Spray Oils, ASTM D 447-52T; ASA Z11.43 (Revision of ASTM D 447-51T; ASA Z11.43-1951)

Photography

American Standards Published—

Special Diffuse Densities of Three-Component Subtractive Color Films, PH2.1-1952 $0.35
Sponsor: Photographic Standards (Correlating) Committee

In Board of Review—

Roll Film and Unsensitized Leaders and Trailers for Aerial Photography, PH1.10 (Revision of Z38.1.4-1944)

Dimensions for Aerial Film Spools, PH1.2 through PH1.9 (Revision of Z38.1.32-1945 through Z38.1.34-1945 through Z38.1.36 through Z38.1.40-1945)

Back Window Location for Roll Film Cameras, PH3.1 (Revision of Z38.4.9-1944)

Method for Determining Performance Characteristics of Focal-Plane Shutters Used in Still Picture Cameras, PH3.2 (To replace WS Z52.65-1946)

Exposure-Time Markings for Focal Plane Shutters Used in Still Picture Cameras, PH3.3 (To replace proposed WS Z52.64)

Method for Determining Performance Characteristics of Between-the-Lens Shutters Used in Still Picture Cameras, PH3.4 (To replace Z52.63-1946)

Exposure-Time Markings for Between-the-Lens Shutters Used in Still Picture Cameras, PH3.5 (To replace WS Z52.62-1946)

Tripod Connections for American Cameras (¼ in.-20 thread), PH3.6 (Revision of Z38.4.1-1942)

Tripod Connections for Heavy-Duty or

European Cameras (⅜ in.-16 thread adapter for ¼ in.-20 tripod screws), PH3.7 (Revision of Z38.4.2-1942)

Sheet Film Processing Tanks, Specifications for, PH4.2 (Revision of Z38.8.15-1949)

Photographic Trays, Specifications for, PH4.3

Photographic Hangers (Channel-Type, Plate and Sheet Film), Specifications for, PH4.4

Photographic Grade Sodium Acid Sulfate, Fused, Specifications for, ($NaHSO_4$), PH4.105

Photographic Grade Sodium Sulfite (Na_2SO_3), Specification for, PH4.275 (Revision of Z38.8.275-1948)

Sponsor: Photographic Standards (Correlating) Committee

In Correlating Committee—

Sensitometry and Grading of Photographic Papers, PH2.2 (Revision of Z38.2.3-1947)

Sponsor: Photographic Standards (Correlating) Committee

Pipe and Fittings

In Board of Review—

Cast Iron Pit Cast Pipe for Water or Other Liquids, Specifications for, A21.2 (Revision of A21.2-1939)

Mechanical Joint for Cast Iron Pressure Pipe and Fittings, Specifications for, A21.11

Cast Iron Pipe Centrifugally Cast in Sand-Lined Molds, for Water or Other Liquids, Specifications for, A21.8

Cast Iron Pipe Centrifugally Cast in Metal Molds, for Water or Other Liquids, Specifications for, A21.6

Cement Mortar Lining for Cast Iron Pipe and Fittings, Specifications for, A21.4 (Revision of A21.4-1939)

Sponsors: American Water Works Association; American Gas Association; American Society for Testing Materials; New England Water Works Association

Safety

American Standard Published—

Rubber Insulating Gloves, Tentative Specifications for, ASTM D 120-52T; ASA J6.6-1952 $0.25

Sponsor: American Society for Testing Materials

Safety Code for Portable Wood Ladders, A14.1-1952 $0.75

Sponsors: National Association of Mutual Casualty Companies; American Society of Safety Engineers; American Ladder Institute

In Correlating Committee—

Code for the Prevention of Dust Explosions in Terminal Grain Elevators, Z12.4; NFPA No. 61B (Revision of ASA Z12.4-1950)

Code for the Prevention of Dust Explosions in Flour and Feed Mills, Z12.3; NFPA No. 61C (Revision of ASA Z12.3-1946)

Code for Pulverizing Systems for Sugar and Cocoa, Z12.6; NFPA No. 262 (Revision of ASA Z12.6-1946)

Code for the Prevention of Dust Ignitions in Country Grain Elevators, Z12.13; NEPA No. 64 (Revision of ASA Z12.13-1946)

Code for the Prevention of Dust Explosions in the Manufacture of Aluminum Bronze Powder, Z12.11; NFPA No. 651 (Revision of ASA Z12.11-1946)

Code for Explosion and Fire Protection in Plants Producing or Handling Magnesium Powder or Dust, Z12.15; NFPA No. 652 (Revision of ASA Z12.15-1946)

Code for the Prevention of Dust Explosions in Coal Pneumatic Cleaning Plants, Z12.7; NFPA No. 653 (Revision of ASA Z12.7-1946)

Code for the Prevention of Dust Ignitions in Spice Grinding Plants, Z12.9; NFPA No. 656 (Revision of ASA Z12.9-1946)

Code for the Prevention of Dust Explosions in Woodworking Plants, Z12.5; NFPA No. 663 (Revision of ASA Z12.5-1942)

Sponsor: National Fire Protection Association

Street and Highway Traffic

In Correlating Committee—

Practice for Street and Highway Lighting, D12.1 (Revision of D12.1-1947)

Sponsor: Illuminating Engineering Society

What's New on American Standard Projects

Conveyors, Cableways, and Related Equipment, B20

Sponsors: American Society of Mechanical Engineers; Association of Casualty and Surety Companies, Accident Prevention Department

Suggestions for revisions of the 1947 edition of this standard were considered at a meeting of the committee in New York December 2. The subcommittee on Nomenclature and Definitions has already completed a report, coincident with publication by the Conveyor Equipment Manufacturers Association of a booklet on "Conveyor Terms and Definitions."

Copies of the booklet are available from CEMA, 1 Thomas Circle, Washington 5, D. C., at $1.00 per copy.

Safety Code for Signaling Devices and Controls for Graphic Arts Equipment, B65—

The National Safety Council has been approved as co-sponsor to serve with the Research and Engineering Council of the Graphic Arts Industry in developing this new project. The sectional committee is now being organized.

Electric Lamps, C78—

Sponsor: Electrical Standards Committee

Because of a difference of opinion regarding the physical characteristics of the 150-watt A-23 bulb lamp, three compromise proposals are being offered for consideration by Subcommittee 1 on Incandescent Lamps. The difference concerns the light center length and maximum over-all length of the bulb. At its meeting December 8 the subcommittee agreed to circulate the three proposals to the group. When the subcommittee agrees on the standard characteristics, it will consider inclusion of the A23 bulb lamp in American Standard Incandescent Lamps, General Service for 115-, 120-, and 125-volt circuits, C78.100. At present this standard includes only a PS-25 bulb lamp with a longer bulb length than that now being used in the A-23 bulb.

The subcommittee also agreed that the 250-watt G-30 lamp should remain in the American Standard on Spotlight and Floodlight Service, 115, 120, and 125 volts, C78.105-1949. Thus, in effect, the subcommittee is recommending reaffirmation of this standard. It was decided, however, to study whether a 250-watt P-25 lamp should be included later in this standard.

In reviewing the American Standard on Infrared Lamps for 115-125 Volt Service, C78.106-1949, the subcommittee decided to delete the 250-watt G-30 infrared lamp from the standard.

It was also decided to add the 75-watt R-30 medium screw lamp to the American Standard on Projector and Reflector Spotlight and Floodlight Lamps 115, 120, and 125 volts, C78.107-1949. An outline drawing is to be circulated to members of the subcommittee.

A number of changes in design volts, light center length, and minor

and major filaments for minature incandescent lamps were agreed on. The American Standard: Miniature Incandescent Lamps, C78.140-1949, will be revised accordingly.

The subcommittee found that the American Standard on Infrared Lamps for 115-125 Volt Service, C78.106-1949, and its corresponding base and bulb standard, C78.249-1949, applied to an old lamp that is being used by a relatively small number of manufacturers. The subcommittee, therefore, decided to delete the 250-watt G-30 infrared lamp from American Standard C78.106 and to withdraw American Standard C78.249-1949.

Steel Raceways for Electrical Wiring Systems, C80—

Sponsors: American Iron and Steel Institute; National Electrical Manufacturers Association

A letter ballot has been sent to the sectional committee on revision of American Standard Specifications for Rigid Steel Conduit, Zinc Coated, C80.1-1950 and American Standard Specifications for Rigid Steel Conduit, Enameled, C80.2-1950. The committee is also being asked to vote on reaffirmation of American Standard Specifications for Electric Metallic Tubing, Zinc Coated, C80.3-1950.

Drainage of Coal Mines, M6—

Sponsor: American Mining Congress

A reorganization meeting of this committee is scheduled for February 4, 1953 in Pittsburgh. As the basis for the work of this committee, certain recommendations have been made available by the engineers of the U.S. Bureau of Mines. These recommendations will serve as a guide to the committee in preparing a revision of the present American Standard approved in 1931.

Safety Code for Paper and Pulp Mills, P1—

A second organization, the American Paper and Pulp Association, will serve with the National Safety Council as co-sponsor for this project. Work is now going forward on a revision of the American Tentative Standard Safety Code approved in 1936.

News Briefs

• • **R. C. Sogge,** manager of the Standards Department, Engineering

Services Division, General Electric Company, Schenectady, is the new president of the United States National Committee of the International Electrotechnical Commission. He succeeds Dr Harold S. Osborne, now president of IEC.

The National Committee is the organization through which electrical groups in the United States take part in international work on standards in the electrical field.

The Committee functions within the framework of the American Standards Association. It is made up of members of the ASA Electrical Standards Committee, together with representatives from the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and a group of members-at-large.

Mr Sogge, formerly vice-president of the United States National Committee, attended meetings of the IEC in Estoril, Portugal, in 1951 and in Scheveningen, Holland, in 1952. He has been with the General Electric Company since 1916. Mr Sogge has been chairman for the past three years of the National Electrical Manfacturers Association's Codes and Standards Committee. He is a representative of NEMA on ASA's Standards Council. He is also a director of the National Fire Protection Association.

Mr Sogge holds degrees of LLB from Ohio Northern University and LLM from the John Marshall School of Law.

• •**At the 1952 Annual Meeting of ASA,** R. C. Sogge reported on the work of the International Electrotechnical Commission.

Standardization has a direct bearing on the sale of American products in Europe, he declared. This was illustrated in a recent conversation with a General Electric representative during a visit to Sweden.

"From now on," the Swedish representative told Mr Sogge, "I will not be able to sell as much apparatus for you as I have in the past couple of years. Companies in Europe are now reaching a position where they can build and supply this apparatus, and their prices are about half what they are in the United States. That is because our wage rates, here in Europe, are about one-fourth what they are in the United States, and material prices are approximately the same.

"So I will not be able to sell as much for you as I have in the past, except where you have a high degree of standardization."

He emphasized this point. "Where you have mass production, your prices are still competitive with the best we can do anywhere over here," he explained.

• • **S. P. Kaidanovsky,** well known in standardization circles as former editor of *Standards World* and chairman of the Federal Interdepartmental Standards Council, is retiring from Government service in February after 18 years in Washington. He has recently been in charge of a Federal standardization program under Willis S. MacLeod, Director of the Stand-

ards Division, General Services Administration.

Mr Kaidanovsky writes that he plans to devote his time to "writing, editing, research, and doing consultation work in the field of national and international standardization."

He has spent more than 30 years in standardization work, of which 13 were with the Westinghouse Electric Corporation, and has written a number of books and articles on standardization and related subjects. While in government service he conducted a seminar on Standardization at the Graduate School of the National Bureau of Standards.

• • **Standards Council officers** re-elected for 1953 are J. R. Townsend, Chairman, and A. S. Johnson, Vice-Chairman. Mr Townsend has just accepted a new assignment as Director of Materials and Standards Engineering for the Sandia Corporation, Sandia Base, Albuquerque, New Mexico, and is on leave of absence from the Bell Telephone Laboratories (see page 16). Mr Johnson is vice-president of the American Mutual Liability Insurance Company.

Members of the Board of Review, who act for the Standards Council on approval of standards subject to review by the Council, were re-elected for 1953. They are: V. M. Graham, Director of Technical Relations, Sylvania Electric Products, Inc; H. E. Jordan, Secretary, American Water Works Association; W. P. Kliment, Engineer of Standards, Crane Company; Harold Massey, Assistant Managing Director, Gas Appliance Manufacturers Association; E. B. Paxton, Standards Division, Executive Department, General Electric Company; T. E. Veltfort, Manager, Copper and Brass Research Association. Mason Britton, President, Metal Cutting Tool Institute, is acting temporarily for Mr Kliment, who is ill.

• • **J. Robert Bonnar,** technical director of General Dyestuff Corporation, has been elected president by the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists. Mr Bonnar has taken an active interest in standards for textiles being developed under the procedures of the American Standards Association and is a member of a number of ASA committees. He was a delegate to the meeting of the international committee, ISO/TC 38, at Buxton, England, and again in New York in the Fall of 1952. In addition to his activities on a number of AATCC committees, he is also a member of the committee for liaison with the American Society for Testing Materials, and with the American Standards Association.

• • **Formation of a task group** concerned with metal cleaning processes for the automotive industry has been announced by J. C. Harris, chairman of ASTM Committee D-12, on Soaps and Other Detergents.

The function of the new task group will be development of recommendations of industry-wide standards for cleaning methods. Chairman is H. A. Kafarski of Ford Motor Co, Dearborn, Michigan.

"A rose ——"

(*Continued from page* 20)

procedures recommended above and for making further suggestions." To that end these representatives may:

(*a*) Ask for current or periodic reports from all pertinent committees.

(*b*) Report at general meetings the status of their endeavor, requesting all committee chairmen to do their part.

(*c*) Recommend additional or revised measures as seems desirable.

(*d*) Hold joint British-American meetings as may seem desirable.

With these procedures recommended unanimously by the British and American representatives at their meeting in London, we have an opportunity to make real progress in reaching common use of terms in technical standards published in all English-speaking countries.

PURCHASING—COST REDUCTION—BUILDING—SAFETY

FEATURED

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This book gives you, for ready reference, the complete record of what outstanding experts of business and industry said at the Third National Standardization Conference (September 1952) during the Centennial of Engineering. It includes two important addresses given by the Medalists at the 34th ASA Annual Meeting Award Luncheon.

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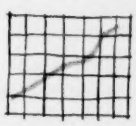

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